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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 116 *15 June 1983*

BULGARIA

Yordanov 25 May Culture Congress Speech C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 May]
Doynov Chairs Conference on Production Problems C 18
Decree Against Hoarding Bread, Flour Issued C 18
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Jun]
Karamenov Hands Papandreou Zhivkov Reply C 18
Kubadinski Addresses Peace Rally in Sofia C 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communique on CPCZ Delegation Visit to Portugal D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Jun]
Hungarian Party Delegation Tours Prague D 3
Trade Union Leader Urges Reform of ILO Machinery D 3
[PRACE 10 Jun]
Materials on Death of CPCZ's Oldrich Svestka D 5
Multiple Titles Noted D 5
Condolences From Husak D 5
Leaders Pay Last Respects D 5
Further on Federal Assembly Joint Session D 6
Leaders Present 14 June D 6
Session Ends D 7
Army Popularization Seminar Held in Bratislava D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Jun; VECERNIK 8 Jun]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Thatcher Congratulatory Telegram E 1
Honecker Condolence Message on Volga Accident E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Jun]
Hoffmann Receives Zambian Military Delegation E 1
Hoffmann Meets MPR Chief of Civil Defense E 1
Stoph Meets Sao Tome Defense Minister E 2
Bishop Calls 'Peace Fight' 'Nonsense in Itself' E 2
[FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 13 Jun]
Guestrow Synod Stresses Peace Responsibility E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Jun]
USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Biannual Session Held E 3
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

Zhivkov Arrives on Official Visit 14 June F 1
Welcoming Ceremony Held F 1
Officials Open Talks F 1
Summary of 14 June Activities F 2
Kadar Talks With Zhivkov F 2
Korom, CSSR Interior Minister Cooperation Talks F 2
Television To Initiate Program in Slovak F 2
Briefs: New Appointments F 2

POLAND

Politburo Discusses Party Work Among People G 1
Council Examines Draft Law on Press, PAP G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11/12 Jun]
PZPR Central Audit Commission Reviews Activities G 3
PRON Establishes Peace Defense Committees G 3
Warsaw Reports Sejm 24 June Session Agenda G 4
Obodowski on Foreign Debt Repayment Talks G 5
More on Rescheduling Debts G 5
Debt Talks To Continue G 5
Justice Minister Holds Press Conference G 6
Militia Officer Discusses Public Order G 6
Rakowski Refuses To Participate in Interview [Paris] G 7
Materials on Visit of Pope John Paul II G 7
TV Coverage Plans G 7
Lopatka on Pope's Visit [NOWE DROGI] G 8
Security Preparations for Visit G 9
Foreign Minister Meets DRA Counterpart G 9

ROMANIA

Costa Rican Party Leader Figueres Arrives H 1
Received by Bobu, Dobrescu H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu H 1
Conclusion of Visit H 1
Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives 11 June H 1
Bilateral Talks H 2
Ceausescu Receives Doha H 2
Talks End H 2
Doha Departs H 3
Moroccan Defense Delegation Leaves Bucharest H 3
Kenyan Commerce Minister Ends Visit 13 June H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on UNCTAD Speeches, Activities I 1
Guerreiro 8 June Address I 1
[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 9 Jun]
SFRY's Vratusa Speech I 2
Cuba's Cabrizas Speech I 6
[Mexico City EL NACIONAL 10 Jun]

Somali Envoy Address I 7
RSA Condemned for Executions I 7
Further on Visiting Officials' Activities I 8
Yao Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina I 8
Bignone Talks With Baltic [BORBA 10 Jun] I 8
Lubbers Meets Mojsov [BORBA 11/12 Jun] I 9
Lanc Meets Mojsov [BORBA 11/12 Jun] I 9
EC Commission Member, Mojsov [POLITIKA 11 Jun] I 9
Manescu Meets Stojanovic [BORBA 11/12 Jun] I 9
Lukanov Meets Ikonic [BORBA 10 Jun] I 10
Guerreiro Meets Srzentic [BORBA 8 Jun] I 10
Spiljak Receives New Romanian Ambassador I 10
[POLITKA 8 Jun]
LCY Central Committee Presidium Session 14 June I 10
Dragan Interview on Need for Economic Reforms I 12
[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 7 Jun]
Dragan Press Conference on Debt Repayment I 13
More on Dragan Remarks I 14
BORBA Views Contradictory Statements by Officials I 16
[Vukmirovic, 8 Jun]

YORDANOV 25 MAY CULTURE CONGRESS SPEECH

AU091030 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 83 pp 2-3

["Summary" of a report read to the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee of Culture, at the opening session of the congress on 25 May at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture is a great and exciting event in our country's life. This congress is being convened 6 years after the Third Congress of Bulgarian Culture and 2 years after the 12th BCP Congress.

We, all of us, the delegates and guests, have listened with great attention and deep satisfaction to the BCP Central Committee's greetings address to the congress. The party's high evaluation of the development and successes of socialist culture in Bulgaria, as well as the clearly defined tasks of the future, the trust of the BCP in the creative artists and workers on the cultural front, which was expressed in the message, inspire us with strength and confidence in our work and struggle for new creative achievements.

We have the historical privilege of working and living in a society that has no more noble goal than the care for man; a society where man's talents are surrounded by recognition, trust and love; a society where the people are the chief admirers and protectors of the arts and literature. The Bulgarian cultural workers of all generations -- the veterans, who have passed through the fire of revolutionary trials, as well as the youngest exponents of the April plenum generation -- they all loudly and categorically declare their unshakable ideological and moral-political cohesion around the party and its Central Committee.

The ideas and goals of the BCP give meaning to and inspire the work of all creative artists on the cultural front. The struggle and the path of the party are the struggle and path of Bulgarian socialist culture, as well.

This is our decisive choice, the choice of our minds and hearts, today and forever. According to a happy tradition, our congress is convened in May, the month when we are celebrating and paying tribute to the glorious deeds of Cyril and Methodius, our Slavic teachers and their disciples. The Fourth Culture Congress is inspired by an entire constellation of spiritual ancestors -- the immortal creators of our national culture. Sown with their hands, trembling with emotion, on the soil of our land, their strong and fruitful seeds have been growing and blossoming throughout the centures; they are growing and blossoming in the hearts and souls of our people; they are living in the sacred Bulgarian language and literature and in the brilliant exponents of our national culture, who have entered the pantheon of glory. The awareness that our people, in their glorious struggles, have been able to preserve one of the most ancient states on the European Continent is a source of joy and patriotic self-confidence for us. We are aware of the fact that Bulgarian culture has inherited progressive traditions that have lasted throughout the centuries and asserted themselves in periods of prosperity, and have been defended and protected in periods of trials. Our national culture preserves the immaculately pure spirit of the disciple of freedom [Bulgarian freedom fighter Vasil Levski] and the Botev "prayer," as well as the Vasov epic poems; and the communist faith of the poets Smirnenski and Vaptsarov shines throughout the centuries and are reflected in our national culture.

Proceeding along the path of fateful trials and reviving upsurge, the Bulgarian culture reached its highest development in the era of the April creative spirit. The present upsurge of socialist Bulgaria, which is a bright reflection of a the most precious and indomitable values of our time, as well as of the entire 13-centuries-old history of Bulgaria, is a great source of national self-confidence.

The years between the third and fourth culture congresses are marked by remarkable achievements in the intellectual sector. This is an era of the most fruitful post-April plenum development. Socialist literature and the arts have been enriched by new highly artistic creative works inspired by class-party ideology and communist purposefulness. The scopes have expanded and the forms of preserving and expanding intellectual values have become more varied. The results in the field of nationwide esthetic education are multiplying and the same applies to successes in asserting the socialist way of life. Our contemporary culture is enjoying well-deserved recognition throughout the world.

The thorough positive changes that have occurred on the cultural front have become a factor of socioeconomic progress in our society and a factor for the promotion of the working people's communist education. The most beneficial creative atmosphere prevails in our native land. Our country's entire life, the dynamic social development, and the full expansion of the people's creative efforts -- all these things confirm that culture is a synonym for socialism.

The balance drawn at the 12th BCP Congress came to the conclusion that a second, new Bulgaria has been built on our land throughout the last decade. This fully reflects the contribution of culture to social progress, as well. Our people's historical achievements have given a powerful impetus to the creative workers in literature, in the cinema, the theater, in music, painting and sculpture, in choreography, ballet, journalism, translation, and architecture. During the period between the third and fourth culture congresses over 150 cultural projects were built. Among them the People's Palace of Culture named after Lyudmila Zhivkova -- which is now kindly hosting our own forum -- stands out with its architectural and artistic excellence as one of the most brilliant examples. The network of theaters, musical institutions, reading rooms and libraries, cinemas, bookshops, cultural clubs, museums, art galleries, and other cultural-educational institutions is being improved and expanded. There are not many countries like Bulgaria that offer their people such a great variety of books and reading material to satisfy their cultural needs and interests. Is it not significant that in the last 5 years the number of art exhibitions has doubled, that the number of cinema, theater, opera, and concert goers places our country among the leading ranks on a worldwide scale in this sector? Talented performers are glorifying Bulgaria's name throughout the world. Hundreds of international awards have been presented to Bulgaria. The museums and art galleries in our country already preserve over 3 million works of art, among which there are unique masterpieces of worldwide reputation.

Our contemporary era has been described in works of great artistic value. The hero of our time, the reflection of the present day and the purposeful striving of communism — all these things are being more and more vividly described in the works of our arts and culture.

Throughout the April plenum period, and especially in recent years, a strong, mature culture of our own has been created in socialist Bulgaria, a culture strongly linked to the life and struggles of our party and people. Deeply humanitarian in character, this culture pursues the most valuable revolutionary, democratic, and intellectual traditions of our people. It develops them and further enriches them with ideological and artistic achievements of our socialist era.

It is with justifiable pride and patriotic feelings that we call the present-day prosperity of our country the golden age of Bulgarian socialist culture.

Along the path of the lofty congress goals the Bulgarian working people have a reliable and true weapon in their hands. These are the theoretical elaborations and practical approaches contained in the speeches, reports, and statements made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the period following the congress. His tenets on the master and owner of socialist property, about the perfection of our political system and democracy in society, about the comprehensive intensification of the economy and the new economic approach, about contradictions in our contemporary stage of development, about the place and role of scientific-technical progress, and about intellectualization and automation in production, as well as about contemporary subjects and the "political backbone" in literature and the arts, as well as other of his statements, directly apply to us, the cultural workers. Of exceptional significance for our further, multifarious cultural activities are his speeches to the 14th Komsomol Congress and his statements at meetings with writers and cinematography workers. With their scientific essence, their spirit of innovation, thoroughness and practical purposefulness, these new theoretical contributions have opened up a field of broad ideological action. The main thing now is for us to deeply penetrate this tremendous theoretical wealth, to thoroughly master it and implement it in our practical life.

I am deeply convinced, comrades, that I express the innermost thoughts and feelings of all of you, in stating our wholehearted gratitude to the strategist, architect, and first builder of the party's April policy. I am happy to declare as follows on behalf of the delegates and guests to the Fourth Culture Congress: The deeds of the creative artists and cultural workers will always be worthy of the wisdom of the party -- our leader -- worthy of our people's upsurge along the path of our communist future.

We have entered the third year of inspired labor for implementing the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress. The main socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is being successfully fulfilled in connection with comprehensively covering the growing material and intellectual needs of our people. Productivity, profitability, the improvement of socialist labor organization and production relations are steadily growing. The political system of our society is constantly being perfected. Our people have wide access to the achievements of culture, the arts, science, and education. Such are our successes along the difficult, but purposeful path of our country's upsurge, inspired by the April plenum during the period following the 12th BCP Congress.

Life has convincingly confirmed the fact that the enhancing of the social role played by Bulgarian culture is laid down at the foundation of intellectual development in contemporary Bulgaria. Socialist culture today is a powerful motor for development of the individual and socialist society as a whole.

With a feeling of profound gratitude we declare that the exceptional achievements of Bulgarian culture and the enhancement of its international prestige in the last decade are indissolubly linked to the selfless example, personal involvement, and everlasting creative contribution of Lyudmila Zhivkova. Her activities at the head of the Committee of Culture have left an everlasting, indelible mark. As a member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, as a member of the Council of Ministers Bureau and in other functions involving responsibility, with which the party and society entrusted her, she manifested the most valuable qualities of a Leninist-type leader.

As an inspired patriot and convinced internationalist she was an ardent champion of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and she was highly educated. She had manysided cultural interests, and she distinguished herself by her moral purity and personal charm -- this is how she will be remembered by the people.

The years we have spent without her have confirmed how profound and strong the roots of her contribution to Bulgarian socialist culture are. Clearly aware of their patriotic and international duty, the workers and creative artists on our cultural front will unrelentingly follow her path. They will strive for the same goal and will be inspired by her creative ardor and purposeful enthusiasm.

We are deeply convinced that our fourth congress will unanimously confirm this trend, by worthily proving its most ardent gratitude to the patriotic and lofty humanitarian cause and achievements of the unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova.

The most important thing for us -- and this is our guideline in cultural policy -- is to assert, through practical artistic activities, the people's faith in the communist truth, the struggle against any deviations from the socialist way of life. That is why the contemporary topic is the core of socialist literature and the arts. It is the artistic image and the living history of our era.

Throughout the period that has elapsed between the two congresses the basic trend in artistic, creative work was precisely the contemporary topic. A special, expanded plenum of the Committee of Culture held in 1980 was devoted to this subject. The implementation of the decisions adopted at this plenum confirmed the expediency of measures in this respect. Our culture and arts were enriched with significant new works reflecting our dynamic epoch.

It is not difficult, however, to become aware of the fact that all achievements in this respect so far have not been fully commensurate with the existing opportunities in our artistic potential, with the demands of time and the people's needs. Hence, a dissatisfaction at the present level and scope of the creative description of real life. Hence, the vital necessity of treating the problem of contemporary subjects, of the hero of our time, with greater strictness. Hence, the necessity of solving this problem in all its entirety and throughout its development. That is why the ideological and artistic mastering of the contemporary topic continues to be a great and worthy goal on the cultural front. The creative artists of our native literature and arts are expected, above all, to create powerful and significant works of art, to produce new ideas about life, about society, and about the nation. They are also expected to assert lofty moral and social values by linking together the progressive past with the present and future of the Bulgarian people in a sound, intellectual style.

The people's life represents the flesh and blood of Bulgarian arts and literature. The weapon of the creative artist is forged in the fire of the people's great truth, in the communist truth. This understanding is an active and constructive approach, with which the writer, the artist and performer, with which all creative people are fighting for the upsurge and future of Bulgaria.

Even in works on historical-revolutionary subjects, we still discover the impact of our time. They reflect the ideological and class evaluation and the contemporary criteria for judging our national history.

The chief contribution of the works devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of our Bulgarian state, to Georgi Dimitrov's centennial and to other events, is the historical link between past and present, between the essential aspects of the historical process and the ideological-artistic changes that have occurred in our time.

I am sure you will agree with me, comrades, that it would be a manifestation of complacency, quite unsuitable for a communist, if we were to neglect the truth by failing to admit that, despite undoubted successes, the literary and art workers in our country are still in debt as regards the image of our contemporary hero. Do we very often meet in the works of our literature and arts the hero who is growing up among the ardent enthusiasm of socialist everyday life, who is participating in this life with all the self-devotion of his labor, a hero, with lofty intellectual interests and talents, with doubts and faith, with his emotion and creative aspirations? Since this is not the case, it is necessary to intensify the role of class-party criteria and to point out the artist's responsibility in defending the positions of socialist art.

The development of contemporary Bulgarian culture once more confirms the topical character and creative strength of the vitally important principles of socialist realism. Socialist realism links together and merges the sense of reality, the imagination and intuition of the artist, his inner aspirations to recreate the real world, with the laws of cognition, with faith in the communist ideal, with the world outlook of the workers' class, and with the esthetic and moral requirements of our time. A full development and moral perfection of the individual, the deep implementation of the ideas of humanitarianism that coincides and merges with the final communist ideal -- these are the alpha and omega of the arts, the kind of arts we are defending and asserting. Socialist realism is the sacred devotion to one class, the workers' class; the dedication to one world outlook, the Marxist-Leninist one; and the devotion to one cause, the cause of the working people, the cause of communism.

Who is unaware of the fact that socialist reality is the most fruitful field of subjects, the most prolific, theoretical ground for socialist realism? The arts in the socialist countries, and above all the great achievements of Soviet art, from which we are learning and will continue to learn, have confirmed this fact. Our creative arts are characterized by the following virtues: democracy, socialist humanitarianism, and a positive social impact. In other words, this means closeness to the people's fate and the assertion of a hero, who embodies the advancement of history toward social progress.

Socialist realist art is rich in creative seeking, in styles and forms, in personal manners of expression of individual artists. Socialist realism is a happy opportunity for free, creative art, and the existing possibilities in this field are truly unlimited. This is the basis for the vital strength and innovative spirit of our well-tested artistic method. It is the invariable duty of the artist to be a citzen of his time and a fighter for truth, for the truth of communism.

The mission of socialist culture is to pave the way for innovation and all progressive elements in life. Our people have the right to expect from their creative artists new discoveries in literature and the arts, inspired by militant communist ideology. This, of course, entirely applies to works of a critical character. The negative aspects demand a strict judgment on the part of the artist. Reaction against immorality, against manifestations of petty bourgeois spirit, against lack of discipline, villainy, selfishness, time-serving, and other moral deficiencies in the souls of certain people is assuming growing social significance.

The uncovering of contradictions and the efforts to overcome them are characteristic of the April style of leadership and administration. This is how the Marxist principle that revolution is developing through self-criticism is being practically implemented in our country.

We are justified in stating as follows: The most important thing is the author's civic, class-party stand. This is why those authors and creative artists, who in a truthful manner, penetrate the deepest roots of life in their own works, who are involved in a creative dialogue with those who are creating life, enjoy the well-deserved recognition of the people.

Bulgarian literature and artistic criticism are based on great Marxist-Leninist traditions and are making a remarkable contribution to the creation of the new, socialist culture. In this respect, as well, we are talking about a positive continuity, about the mastering and pursuit of trends in creative criticism, about professionalism and competence, and about creative maturity, as well as about fruitful cooperation with Soviet critical thought.

It is a well-known fact that the development of life, the contemporary problems of mature socialist society, the changes which have occurred in the sociopolitical, economic and intellectual processes, the bright atmosphere inspired by the April plenum, all these things confront literary and artistic criticism with even greater demands. The importance and topical character of this problem are intensified by certain failures on our critical front. Our contemporary critics still lack one of the greatest qualities of Marxist-Leninist critical thought -- namely, the ability to evaluate competently the principles of partymindedness and closeness to the people in creative arts, the ability to dissect sharply and accurately the social truth.

The 11th plenum of the Committee of Culture, held in May 1983, thoroughly discussed the problems of art criticism. Effective methods were pointed out for further improving work in this important creative field. The main thing now is to implement the decisions in practical deeds. We believe that our artistic critical thought, which is an exponent of party conviction and esthetic analysis, will more and more successfully fulfill its task -- to represent an important factor in the constantly ascending development of Bulgarian artistic culture.

The work with the young generation of creative artists has always been the focus of attention of the Committee of Culture and the creative unions. The national Cultural Conference, held in 1979, as well as the regular meetings and forums of young artists and creative intelligentsia, are devoted to this task. We share and firmly support the point of view that the education, development, and full realization of the new generation of talented, ideologically convinced and socially active creative artists are essential tasks on the cultural front. Society has raised this concern to the level of a national task. We are trusting the young, creative generation, because it speaks the language of youth and the language of faith in man and in his future. This, however, is a question of world outlook and a highly valuable orientation.

Following the third culture congress, broad and manysided activities were developed among the young generation of our creative artistic intelligentsia.

We are now laying the main emphasis on the ideological development of the young people, on fully integrating them in the problems of developing socialist society, and upon the improvement of their knowledge and professional skills.

The party documents have stressed on several occasions that we must talk to the young people with sincerity, that they must know the truth about life, that they must be prepared for life, because this is the key not only to knowledge but to immunity against disappointments. Life is not an avenue of victors, strewn with roses. Our victories have been achieved at the price of blood and battles, in proving daily the vital strenth of the communist ideal. The young creative artists must be aware of this, because they already bear the burden of responsibility -- the responsibility of being the educators of the people, who are discovering the meaning of our time, its sources and broad implications, its obstacles and its ardor, its impulses and climaxes. We expect from our young artists that they should be the successors and even -- why not? -- the genuine descendants of the great creators of Bulgarian culture and arts.

In the comprehensive intellectual activities for the people's communist education, contemporary Bulgarian culture is honorably fulfilling its great social task. The vocation of Bulgarian culture to implement the strategic goal of our society -- the development of a manysided, harmoniously developed individual, a development that should become universal in the future -- is distinguishing itself with particular strength and significance.

Following the Third Congress of Culture, the activities in this field entered their most fruitful and beneficial phase. Aesthetic education programs are being successfully implemented in okrugs and conurbation systems, in social organizations, in administrative offices and departments. Conditions have been created for a uniform and harmonious development of all four currents in the intellectual sphere -- the sciences, education, the arts and culture, and the mass media. High aesthetic and moral criteria are gradually developing in mutual relations among people. Better prerequisites are being created for direct communication of the people with works of literature and art. A vast network of clubs for aesthetic education has been established in the educational institutions, in scientific organizations, in enterprises and in Komsomol organizations. Numerous facts convincingly prove that activities in this respect are becoming increasingly meaningful.

The task of asserting a creative principle in work, the task of intellectualization of labor and of applying progressive, new technological methods, and the task of organizing the labor process according to the laws of beauty, this task is being assigned with particular emphasis today.

Everything beautiful, lofty, and heroic is manifesting itself in labor. This is why the assertion of everything beautiful must become the initiative of every individual, of every workers' collective, and of all our society. It is no coincidence that aesthetic criteria are included in socialist competition.

It is expedient that libraries, museums, reading rooms, cultural clubs, theaters, music groups, and others should expand their most fruitful activities among the workers' collectives, that they should accomplish much more in introducing intellectual values and aesthetic criteria in the working environment, that they should create more beauty in production and in everyday life, in order to increase social labor productivity. This is the unmistakable task: All cultural and educational work must be applied to the working activities and to the labor culture of man.

The Marxist-Leninist scientific concept that leisure time is the greatest asset of the new society is universally known. In this respect we are touching upon certain questions of particular importance as regards the full utilization of leisure hours for the purpose of enriching the intellectual culture of our contemporaries and of expanding their aesthetic horizons.

There is no doubt about THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE ARTS IN THE MASS MEDIA AS REGARDS THE PEOPLE'S AESTHETIC EDUCATION. TELEVISION HAS THE LARGEST, MILLION-STRONG AUDIENCE TODAY. Television programs occupy a relatively large share of the people's leisure time. Both young and old watch television. Television programs offer a compendium of knowledge and information, of aesthetic and other values. At the same time, we are concerned about certain shortcomings in our television programs, about superficially and cursorily composed plays, about uniformity in certain areas and about the lack of expressive force and imagination in some characteristic journalistic forms of presentation, as well as about cases of violating the balance of so-called "serious" and "light" forms of art, and so forth.

The cinema takes up a tremendous portion of the people's leisure time. We cannot fail to remark, however, that films are advertised, which is not absolutely necessary, that in certain cases the role of the cinema as an educational instrument is neglected, and that some movie houses are unattractive and uncomfortable.

We think that much more to ban boredom could be done from the stage and the concert hall, and that "sound pollution" should receive relentless criticism.

It is necessary to improve the handling of problems of organizing theater activities in order to overcome the low ideological and artistic standards and the repertory practice of certain theater companies, which do not take into account the character and the state of preparation of the public.

Contacts of the figurative arts with wider circles of the population have been proceeding at a somewhat more regular pace in the last decade. At the same time, there are certain manifestations of formalism and abstractness in this sector as well.

The Bulgarian people's admiration for good books is well known. This is why the relations and joint manifestations of writers with individual okrugs and economic organizations are growing. We cannot, however, pass over in silence certain events, such as the "fashions" on the book market, as well as the passion for certain not very valuable literary products, and cases of superficial approach to creative reading materials.

Much has been accomplished in recent years to introduce more intellectual spirit in the forms of everyday life, in festivities, as well as in personal and family relations.

In preparing contemporary ritual ceremonies we must manifest a high criterion of good taste and a sense of moderation. Unutilized opportunities for creating a pleasant and joyful atmosphere are also offered by personal family festivities. We are well aware of the fact that family and personal relations, the informal gatherings of groups of people and individual contacts play an important role in the process of asserting the socialist way of life.

The development of the new, harmonious individual is an inspiring ideal of communist education. The same applies to the full social realization of human personality. The noble efforts of our schools as well as of our Komsomol and Pioneer organizations are devoted to this goal. The efforts of the family, the workers' collective, and society, as well as of our cultural sectors, also serve this task.

The Committee of Culture, the Ministry of National Education, and the creative unions have adopted a system of measures FOR A FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN THE CULTURAL STANDARDS OF BULGARIAN SCHOOLS. The new initiatives and forms of according the students access to socialist arts are particularly useful. Certain failures and shortcomings exist in the hitherto accomplished work in this sector. An analysis of the situation indicates that cultural-educational work among the young generations is in need of greater political emphasis and that certain gaps in general cultural training exist.

There is no doubt that THE BASIC RESPONSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE PERSONALITIES BELONGS TO THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNIST EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. The schools have the noble goal of preparing a generation, which from the ocean of human knowledge will master all those things without which a creative realization and development of man is impossible.

The task now is to introduce new technological methods of intellectualization and robotization, of automation in production, to emphasize even more the importance of the young people's professional qualifications and training.

It has become urgently necessary to improve effectiveness in training in the Bulgarian language departments, in history, in Bulgarian geography, as well as to lay stress on having a considerable share of music, cinema, theater, and figurative arts in our schools. Children in our schools must learn more songs and poems, which will remain in their hearts all their lives. Particularly important in this respect is the question of the INTEGRATION OF CULTURE, EDUCATION, AND THE SCIENCES IN THE MULTI-FACETED PROCESS OF COMMUNIST EDUCATION.

We stress with profound satisfaction that THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY "BANNER OF PEACE" IS A UNIQUE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE, inspired by the aspiration to reveal and express the creative talents and gifts of the children and youth in the name of peace and for the sake of social progress in the world. "The Banner of Peace", has asserted itself in our country and throughout the world as an original contribution to rallying the creative efforts of young people on our planet under peaceful skies. The resolution of the Second World Conference of Cultural Policy, held in Mexico, which called upon all UNESCO member-countries to cooperate with the "Banner of Peace" center in order to establish it as a center of scientific research and practical work in the field of the young generation's artistic activities, was an expression of well-deserved international recognition.

We HIGHLY APPRECIATE AND ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA" INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION, the goal of which is to carry out research and to disseminate the noble ideas of a harmonious development of children and youth, to awaken their creative talents, and to consolidate peace and understanding among the peoples. With its national and international activities the foundation is considerably supporting the "Banner of Peace" movement and our entire national culture.

We consider the DEVELOPMENT OF A MASS ARTISTIC AMATEUR ART AS AN ESSENTIAL MANIFESTATION OF THE COUNTRY'S CULTURAL PROGRESS. The main problem is to increase the ideological and artistic standards and the esthetic impact, to inspire and recreate authentically the invaluable wealth of our folklore and of the people's creative art.

We should by no means resign ourselves to manifestations which affect the vital strength and the beauty of amateur art. I am talking of certain manifestations of a campaign-like character, of unjusified ambitions, involving the wish to become professionals, and of the trends of certain collectives toward unnecessary showing off.

It is necessary that the activities of each amateur art collective be enriched by a living and real love of their art, by the valuable folk art traditions. All conditions exist in our country for the ideological and artistic standards of amateur art to be raised to a higher level and for enhancing its role in the communist and aesthetic education of our people.

At the stage of mature soci. ist society the cultural contribution of libraries, reading rooms, museums, art galleries, theaters, cinemas, the circus, cultural clubs, bookshops, and other such cultural and educational organizations and institutions is steadily growing. The exhibitions at the National Museum of History and Panorama of Bulgarian Culture have been true successes. This was the basis for the establishment of the National Museum Palace and of the future audio-visual center. The Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments has implemented numerous initiatives and has restored certain unique historical and architectural buildings. Over 30,000 valuable monuments in our country are under the custodial care of this institution.

Improvements have been marked in the cultural standards of cinema services. The schools and workers collectives are relying on the organizers of cinema halls and events

It is necessary for the Committee of Culture to more effectively organize its supra-departmental functions in order to accelerate the establishment of a library system based on the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library. It is particularly important to begin an integration trend of the library and information systems and to increasingly make innovations in the work with readers and books.

WE CANNOT IMAGINE THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNIST EDUCATION AND LIFE IN OUR COUNTRY, AS A WHOLE, WITHOUT THE NUMEROUS, COMPLICATED, MULTIFACETED, AND USEFUL ACTIVITIES OF THE MASS MEDIA WHICH ARE NOT ONLY THE DISSEMINATORS, BUT THE CONTINUERS OF INTELLECTUAL VALUES. It is an important strategic task which the 12th BCP Congress assigned to the mass media and to the book-publishing sector to expand the forums of research into correct political, social, etchical, and aesthetic standards for children and young people. This, however, requires that the publications become more meaningful, have greater impact, and be more attractive.

One of the most essential conclusions drawn from the activities during the period under review is the successful development of relations between creative artists and working people. The creative unions and the cultural organizations and institutions are implementing initiatives for closer and more direct contacts between the artists and a wide circle of working people. Their meetings in industrial enterprises, on building projects, and in the conurbation settlements are useful. The number of cultural institutions and artists working in close cooperation with enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, schools, military detachments and amateur arts collectives is increasing. The system of theater, music, and film festivals; reviews and art festivals; decades 10-day forums devoted to specific topics, lecture series, people's universities on arts; as well as discussions with the audience, or meetings with outstanding creative artists -- all these are being perfected.

The Committee of Culture is deeply convinced that at the stage of building a developed socialist society, the PEOPLE'S READING ROOM, WHICH IS CLOSE TO THE HEARTS OF EVERY BULGARIAN CITIZEN, CAN BE RAISED TO A NEW, EVEN HIGHER LEVEL.

The activities of youth clubs, discotheques, and other intellectual communications establishments must engage in useful cooperation with the reading rooms.

Why, for example, should certain reading rooms stagnate while new institutions are built which have similar tasks and functions? Many reading rooms could have a richer and more meaningful existence if their administrative councils would efficiently apply new forms and methods of cooperation and mutual activities with trade union homes and youth clubs and if they would spread their own activities among the workers collectives. Only thus will they fully participate in the socioeconomic development of our conurbation systems and okrugs.

To sum up the situation we can state as follows: At the stage of building a developed socialist society, culture and aesthetics are deeply penetrating large spheres of our material and intellectual development in contemporary Bulgaria; we are searching for new forms and means of enriching aesthetic and educational activities, and of broadly disseminating real artistic values. It is now necessary with even greater elan to implement the basic goal of our socialist culture: the communist education, the awakening and development of people's creative talents, the development of a multifaceted and harmoniously developed personality -- this is the meaning and ideal of our new society.

The Committee of Culture reports as follows to this congress: A comprehensive system of cultural management has already been established in our country. In the uniform national complex of "Artistic Creativity, Cultural Work,and Mass Information Media," the social-state principle has asserted itself. [as published] Democracy in creative arts and in cultural mass activities -- which are the result of the beneficial April spirit, of the consistent and purposeful decentralization in our cultural sphere -- are increasingly reflicting the intellectual development of our motherland.

All the conditions exist in our country for the culture councils to become the true masters and fully authorized representatives of cultural activities in our okrugs and conurbation systems. Hence, the need to increase their rights and responsibilities. This, above all, applies to their control functions and to their role as coordinators.

It is necessary to fully absorb and comprehensively use the great authoity which party, state, and society have accorded our culture: It is necessary to intensify the methodological leadership, the coordination and control activities of the Committee of Culture and of the okrug and municipal councils and their organs, called upon vigilantly to watch over the purity, the wealth, and the correct orientation of our intellectual life in the light of party decrees, based on the interests and will of the state and of socialist society.

Requirements at the present stage of development demand a consistent IMPLEMENTATION OF DECENTRALIZATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CULTURAL PROCESSES.

The decisive basis of this objective process today is the comprehensive development of intellectual life in workers collectives and in settlements, in okrugs, and in communities.

The long-term, complex programs, worked out by the Committee of Culture in cooperation with the okrug leaderships for an accelerated cultural development of the Strandzha-Sakar area, for the development of settlements of the so-called fourth and fifth functional type, of Kazunluk, Velingrad, Sandanski, and Melnik, of the Plovdiv, Smolyan, Silistra, Vidin, Yambol, Kyustendil, Blagoevgrad, Varna, Ruse, and other okrugs, are demonstrating the striving for a constant intellectual upsurge in all areas of our country.

The Committee of Culture intends to transfer some of its rights, obligations, and functions to the okrug culture councils. This does not imply that new links will be established and the number of administrative personnel will increase.

On the contrary! The administrative apparatus must be constantly reduced, while more people working on a social basis will be involved in the cultural sector and the unnecessary offices which duplicate functions should be closed down.

It is obvious that our attention, also in the future, must concentrate upon THE MAIN SUBJECT: NAMELY UPON THE NECESSITY OF CREATING A GREATER NUMBER OF VARIED CULTURAL VALUES AND MODERN SERVICES IN THE INTELLECTUAL SPHERE; TO OPERATE A CHANGE TOWARD QUALITATIVE CRITERIA AND TOWARD GREAT IDEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS. The purely quantitative criteria as regards achievements in the cultural sector can no longer satisfy us. Hundreds of insignificant and boring booklets cannot replace one "Tobacco" [well-known Bulgarian novel of the postwar period]. It is quite harmful to idealize the mere number of books, films, and concerts, if they cannot reach the people's awareness. A high professional and ideological-creative standard -- this is the demand of contemporary Bulgarian culture.

It is not difficult to understand that every success is based upon the creative artists and the creators of intellectual life, upon their class-party consciousness, upon their professional and creative maturity, upon their sense of innovation and upon their skill to perceive and to guide the contemporary trends in our comprehensive cultural life. These are the most important things. Talented, creative artists are working in all cultural sectors and activities. The results of educational-training work among students in secondary and higher educational institutions in the art sector are positive. We are talking about a high intellectual potential for Bulgarian achievements in the creative arts. Purposeful efforts must be devoted for decisively overcoming the imbalance between the real needs of our cultural development and the training of certain categories of creative artists. This will help us to avoid the anomalous situation of having an excessive number of cadres in certain fields who have no opportunity of fully expressing their talents, while other sectors are suffering from an acute shortage of specialists.

The Committee of Culture shares its conviction with the congress that it is necessary to use the national, creative potential with even greater effectiveness. Our creative efforts must not be limited to administrative and regional frameworks. We must see to it that no place in our country's artistic landscape sould be deprived of activities. The incentives -- the moral and material ones -- must reflect real achievements and must raise the aspirations for greater ideological value and artistic perfection to an even higher level.

WORKERS' COLLECTIVES IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY AND PHOTOGRAPHY, AS WELL AS THE COMBINES INVOLVED WITH THE CREATION OF THE MATERIAL BASE AND OTHER ENTERPRISES BELONGING TO THE "CREATIVE ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES" NATIONAL COMPLEX, AS WELL AS THE MASS MEDIA ARE FACING TASKS INVOLVING GREAT RESPONSIBILITY. They are called upon comprehensively to accomplish their duties and steadily to apply new technological standards as well as to introduce scientific-technical advances in their work, and to march in the front ranks as regards the implementation of the party call for discipline, high labor productivity and quality.

It is necessary to point out that the period between the third and the fourth congresses was marked by the expansion of a vast construction in the cultural sector. Various innovations have been introduced. The panorama of the cultural projects is enriched by lasting achievements. This, however, does not prevent us from noticing certain contradictions and failures in this field. The problem of creating material conditions for a fully expanded cultural life in the new residential areas of cities and especially in the capital, as well as in certain conurbation system centers and in individual areas of our country, still remains unresolved.

It is blameworthy not to make use of the public halls and premises existing in nearly all settlements. In many places the Culture Council could adapt the existing halls for recitals, concerts, and plays, for film showing and for civic ceremonies. The achievements in this sector accomplished in the Tolbukhin, Varna, Pleven, Kurdzhali, Silistra, Blagoevgrad, Shumen, Khaskovov, Veliko Turnovo, Zheravna, and other towns and villages are praiseworthy.

The question concerning the joining together of the work and financial means of different departments and organizations for building a material-technical base of culture deserves serious attention.

This is how we are coming to the questions connected with the CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE ECONOMIC APPROACH IN THE INTELLECTUAL SPHERE.

Our guiding line in this respect are the party requirements not to apply the principles of the economic mechanism automatically to the intellectual sphere, in order to avoid misunderstandings concerning economic interests and selfish greed for money, which violate the creative artistic and class-party tasks of culture.

The short period within which the economic mechanism has been successfully experimented with in the Plovdiv and Blagoevgrad okrugs and in a number of trusts and cultural sectors convincingly shows us the broad opportunities it offers. It has become clear that its application not only represents a basic economic task on the cultural front, but also one of the most important incentives and motors of the creative process.

Naturally we must be aware of the complexity and contradictory character of the action of the economic mechanism as regards its impact upon the intellectual sphere. Waged as a purpose in itself and without sufficient understanding, the struggle for savings and for more income could unfavorably influence the dissemination of cultural values and our communist education.

The introduction of the new economic approach in culture, which is a complicated and prolonged process, continues. The further stages in this development will have to be mastered in the future. In this connection we must settle the problem of more specific work in various sectors in working out criteria, indexes, and methods for the evaluation of the results and for long-term norms to be laid down as the basis for planning and financing.

It is also necessary, through active and high quality cultural work, to increase individual incomes of industrial and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the culture complex. In this respect we attach great importance to covering the social needs of state, economic, and social organizations and departments.

One thing should be unmistakably understood -- the path toward increasing the social usefulness of intellectual life is the only correct one. Bulgarian culture will achieve new successes by unrelentingly and consistently following this path.

In our restless and complicated epoch SOCIALIST CULTURE IS THE EXPONENT OF THE LOFTIEST AND MOST HUMANITARIAN IDEAS, OF MAN'S BRIGHTEST HOPES Under the conditions of the overt psychological war waged by the neo-crusaders of anticommunism, this socialist culture is successfully implementing its duty for averting the danger of a worldwide nuclear holocaust.

The aspiration of the United States to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of Western Europe is a confirmation of the anti-humane conspiracy against peace. This is aimed at violating the balance of forces. In response to these aggressive plans, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have always warned that the imperialist policy for the achievement of U.S. and NATO military superiority is hopeless and doomed to failure.

The Bulgarian creative and artistic intelligentsia is deeply convinced and resolved to support the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union for taming the arms race, for disarmament, and for a renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons. The creative artists and workers of our socialist culture ardently support the appeal of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, who declared as follows: "We should not allow nuclear war -- neither a small, or a big one, neither a restricted, nor a total one. Those who want to ignite a new war should be stopped. There is no more important task today. This is required by the vital interests of all peoples."

With its constructive policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria contributes to peaceful cooperation among the peoples. Our cultural activity is an indivisible part of the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by our party and government. This is confirmed by the fact that throughout the decades following the April plenum, our native land has become the center of a varied international life. It is a significant fact to mention that we have cultural relations with 132 countries.

From the high rostrum of this congress we declare as follows: THE INTELLECTUAL UNITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND WITH THE OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES REMAINS THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION.

THE COMPREHENSIVE AND CLOSER DRAWING TOGETHER BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE USSR HAS BEEN RAISED TO NEW QUALITATIVE LEVELS. OUR TWO CULTURES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTANT MUTUAL INTERACTION AND MUTUAL ENRICHMENT. THIS DIALECTIC TRUTH IS A BRILLIANT MANIFESTATION OF THE LOGICAL LAWS OF THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

In implementing the lofty demand of the party, the sixth plenum of the Committee of Culture adopted a "Program for the Further Development and Intensification of Cooperation and Drawing Closer Together Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR." We can state with satisfaction that the first bilateral 5-year plan on closer intellectual coope ation will be transformed into an inspiring platform of action. The Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Cultural Cooperation, established in 1979, is developing considerable activities. During the new stage of cooperation, a powerful impetus will be given to the expansion of creative initiatives for an even more intensive cultural cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity has been a law-governed process for many centuries; it mutually enriched us with new achievements. We are happy to learn from the achievements of the great Soviet culture, from the rich experience of this fraternal country, and we are proud to participate together with the Soviet people in paving new paths of active socialist internationalism and humanitarianism. It is a pleasure for us, from the high rostrum of the congress, to declare as follows: The Bulgarian cultural workers and creative artists will continue to devote their love and efforts to the unrelenting upsurge of Bulgarian-Soviet intellectual union and fraternal cooperation.

THE CULTURAL RELATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN RAISED TO AN EVEN HIGHER LEVEL. We are mutually striving for greater elan and more thoroughness in the objective process of intellectual communications to raise this process to the level of socialist integration in the political, economic, and scientific-technical sectors.

The socialist states are asserting this type of creative mutual relations, precisely, and are creating all prerequisites for their full development. Bulgaria will continue to contribute actively to the enrichment of our cultural links, inspired by the glorious communist ideal.

OUR COOPERATION WITH THE BALKAN STATES PLAYS AN INCREASING ROLE IN OUR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES It is necessary to stress that the appeal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to transform our peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, into an area of peace, mutual trust, and good-neighborliness, represents a great incentive in the development of cultural exchange with with our neighboring countries. It is our duty to preserve and develop this mutual understanding, which represents an invaluable capital not only for these living in the Balkans, but for our entire ancient continent.

In its dialogue with the cultures of the newly liberated and developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is participating with a feeling of solidarity with the aspirations of these peoples for their national and social liberation, and for the creation of their own independent culture. The struggle of the peoples in those countries against neocolonialism and for political and economic independence is a struggle against the policy of imperialist culture. We should like to believe that Bulgarian arts and literature, as well, are present in the developing countries and are playing their worthy role in the intellectual everyday life of their peoples.

The international cultural exchange is compatible with the struggle of ideas, but it is incompatible with the hostilities, distrust, and confrontation among the peoples. It was Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, who said that in the cultural sector there are no small and no great peoples, and that the place of every nation is determined by its contribution to the universal intellectual treasury of mankind.

We are against war because it is identical with anti-culture. We decisively oppose psychological and ideological aggression as it is practiced by the anticommunist crusade, raised to rank of an official state policy by the administration of U.S. President Reagan.

The time in which we are living is full of anxiety, and it is demanding that we should concentrate our attention on the main task -- to defend peace and to avert the danger of a worldwide nuclear disaster. The international cultural activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are based on the principles of the final Helsinki document, serve this lofty humanitarian goal.

During this last year Bulgaria became the object of one of the most expanded political and ideological diversions of the intelligence services of imperialism. The darkest forces of reaction and imperialism joined together in order to slander a flourishing socialist country which is confidently building its prosperity and wishes to live in peace and understanding with all peoples. Fanning a malicious anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign, the new mercenaries fighting against socialism must be aware of the fact that we, the communists, are people of a special brand, that we do not easily lose our nerve, that we will not allow our national pride and our sacred ideals to be offended. Lies, however, have short legs, and when you sow winds you will yield storms -- this is the warning of our people's wisdom.

The warmongers wish to destroy culture. They are trying to corrupt it and to transform it into a weapon of ideological erosion, a spiritual death, and last but not least, to place it at the service of a new nuclear holocaust. However, they will not succeed in doing so! The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and peoples throughout the world will not allow this to happen!

Even under the newly created exacerbated international relations, Bulgaria will defend the lasting principles of its foreign cultural policy -- which is a policy of mutual understanding and of a broad intellectual dialogue with other peoples. Our basic principle is the Leninist theory about the two cultures existing in the bourgeois world. He would like to intensify our relations with the progressive culture in the developed capitalist countries, which is inspired by lofty humanitarian ideals in its most important works. Bulgaria has shown remarkable examples of its own artistic culture in these countries.

It is with satisfaction that we state that the international cultural activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in cooperation with UNESCO and with international non-governmental cultural organizations, are assuming increasing importance. The Days of Bulgaria at UNESCO and the fact that this world organization has declared certain Bulgarian antiquities as monuments of universal human culture, the joint publications and editions, the numerous scientific forums and other joint initiatives have helped enhance the prestige of our intellectual heritage and of our contemporary culture.

Our country has been the initiator of or host to great international cultural events. We are attaching great importance to the international writers meetings under the slogan "Peace -- the hope of our planet," which are taking place in our country. Beneficial are the results of the Theater of Nations season in Sofia. The same applies to the Triennale of Realistic Painting, to the Biennale of Architecture, and to the Sofia Music Festival, as well as to the international ballet competition "Varna Summer", and to other well-known international events. Our efforts in this respect will also be pursued in the future.

Culture generates not war and aggression but beauty and progress. Any barbarian may destroy the Mona Lisa or the Parthenon. However, no contemporary barbarian -- the war incendiary -- will outlive the thoughts of Don Quixote, of Hamlet, the Danish prince, or those of Danko [Bulgarian drama hero], of the young guardists, or of our Bulgarian heroes from the epic poem called "The Unforgettable."

Culture has another power and another duty. It is the cause of creative and constructive people. It is called upon to serve peace and progress as well as cooperation and trust among peoples. Its greatest mission is to inspire people with beautiful thoughts, with faith in creative activities, and in everything that is virtuous in the human soul. These truths are victorious in socialist Bulgaria. Life has confirmed the fact that socialist culture and peace are indivisible.

The report of the Committee of Culture to the fourth congress is closing. As we see, the balance of the path covered in recent years is positive and optimistic. Our basic conclusion is as follows: The April cultural policy that has been tested by time is correct and fruitful and we will continue to follow its path with conviction and consistency.

We are proud and happy of being able to state as follows: The BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally have earned the main credit for everything we have achieved.

The fourth congress justifiably noted that a solid and principle-minded continuity has asserted itself in the ascending upsurge of our culture during the recent period. The ideas and initiatives of our unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova, of whom we will never cease to mourn, are being successfully implemented in our lives.

All of our work is implemented on the basis of unmistakable class-party positions. This work is inspired by the will to act and fight for the sake of the Leninist April general line and for the party program, for the sake of an accelerated socioeconomic development of our country. There is no doubt that in basing ourselves on the sacred principles of party-mindedness and of our close relations with the people and upon socialist realism our literature and arts will reach new heights in their artistic reflection of our time, presented in brilliant products, which will be worthy of the intellectual temple of our national classical arts and literature.

The party calls upon the people for selfless labor and high labor productivity, high quality, and discipline. The preparation for the national party conference, scheduled to take place in March 1984, is confronting our culture with great new requirements and tasks. Our duty demands that we adopt and implement beneficial initiatives in this trend, which is of strategic importance for our country.

A guarantee for new creative achievements is represented by the ideological-political and moral unity of all generations of creative artists and cultural figures rallying around the party's April line. We will always vigilantly watch over this sacred asset of the people and we will unrelentingly develop it. In the future we will continue to strengthen the beautiful and fruitful atmosphere of mutual trust and strictness and to merge all forces on a basis of principle, which are defending and protecting the party stand with talent and industriousness, for the sake of the supreme goals and interests of our native culture -- this is the task, this is the demand facing our personal and collective responsibilities.

Proceeding along this path, which is the only correct one, along the path of April, the creative artists and all those who are active in our intellectual life will also in the future continue to make their invaluable contribution to our country's comprehensive upsurge.

Throughout these days of worthy assessment, we are confessing our filial devotion to the people and we pay our deepest respect to its most worthy sons and daughters, who have given to us the fire of eternal, living, creative art, to those who have sacrificed themselves for their people and for their motherland. With faith, with indomitable faith, we will work for our 13-centuries-old fatherland, which is advancing toward the bright communist future.

We are convinced that the Fourth Congress of Culture will accomplish noble deeds. Upon the reliable basis of successes achieved up till now, it will assert the inspiring program for a new cultural upsurge within the forthcoming years. This is the essence of the nationwide importance of this most representative meeting of our cultural workers and creative artists.

Let us praise our Bulgarian socialist culture with honor and glory! May its great, creative deeds, may the cause of communism and the cause of our motherland, Bulgaria, live throughout eternity!

DOYNOV CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

AU141840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] A conference on the tasks of the scientific front stemming from the speech by Todor Zhivkov delivered in Varna on the problems of production, chaired by Ogyyan Doynov, has been held at the BCP Central Committee. Stoyan Mikhaylov read a long report. The basic trends in the scientific front's participation in resolving the strategic problem of the quality of production were outlined, and the most urgent tasks that the scientific and engineering organizations have to resolve before the 1984 national party conference were discussed. The need for fully mobilizing the efforts of the scientific front was also emphasized. Closing the conference, Ognyan Doynov emphasized the decisive role of science and technical progress in the struggle for high quality and expressed the BCP Central Committee's belief that our scientists, designers, builders, technicians, inventors and innovators, together with the workers' collectives, will worthily respond to the party order with deeds.

Attending the conference were leading scientific and party figures from scientific-technical and engineering organizations, higher educational establishments in the country, secretaries of the okrug party committees, high-ranking chiefs of ministries and departments, the Komsomol, the scientific-technical unions and the union of technical workers.

DECREE AGAINST HOARDING BREAD, FLOUR ISSUED

AU131442 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] STATE NEWSPAPER No 45 carries Decree No 18 of the Council of Ministers of 28 May 1983 on overcoming some difficulties that have emerged as a result of the drought, and on guaranteeing the normal supply of the population. People hoarding bread and flour will be prosecuted according to Article 32 of the Law on Administrative Violations and will be fined up to 200 leva. The violations will be noted by the organs of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services at the People's Councils. After repeated violations, the violators will be punished according to Article 271 of the Criminal Code.

KARAMANEV HANDS PAPANDREOU ZHIVKOV REPLY

AU141538 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 14 Jun 83

[By BTA correspondent: "Bulgaria-Greece: Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Athens, June 14 -- Today Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, received deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and minister of home trade and services, Mr Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Greek Government Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Present at the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Bulgaria's ambassador to Greece, Mr Nikolay Todorov. He handed officially the text of the reply sent by the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to Mr Andreas Papandreou's letter on the question of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The head of the Greek Government expressed great satisfaction and underlined that Mr Todor Zhivkov is the first state leader of a Balkan country to answer positively his proposal of calling a meeting of Balkan experts in Athens on the issue of converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The 10th session of the joint Bulgaro-Greek Government Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened with a plenary sitting in Athens. The session will analyze bilateral cooperation between the two sessions and will outline concrete measures for deepening and expanding Bulgaro-Greek relations in the sphere of trade, industrial joint production, transport, agriculture, power generation and water economy.

KUBADINSKI ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY IN SOFIA

AU141542 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 14 (BTA) -- A week of mass action for peace and disarmament, dedicated to the World "For Peace and Life, Against the Nuclear War" Assembly in Prague opened here today at a large rally of the capital's public.

"Life is confirming irrefutably that the problem of peace and war in our time can be solved in favor of man and his peaceful development. It affirms that this can be achieved thanks to the power and the consistent constructive policy of the countries of real socialism, led by the Soviet Union, and to the joint efforts of the world peace public", underlined Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

In his speech at the rally he pointed out that, in spite of the bourgeois propaganda, millions of people understand increasingly better now that in the contemporary world the socialist community countries and, above all, the Soviet Union have been restraining the militarist imperialist circles and guaranteeing for more than 40 years peaceful life to the people, without a world war.

Millions of people in the world are becoming increasingly aware that mankind is being pushed towards a nuclear destruction particularly by the course of the most aggressive NATO circles, led by the United States of America.

Hiding behind the lie of an alleged Soviet menace and Soviet superiority in arms, they are deepening the confrontation and the nuclear and conventional arms race. They are striving to pursue a policy from the position of force and seek an armed solving of the conflicts. Even more, the strategists of American imperialism have raised the thesis of a possibility for a "limited nuclear war" and unfolded a wide-scale propaganda on its preparation, addressing it, quite naturally, towards the European field of action in order to stay away and unaffected by the war. That is why they are in a hurry to deploy their "Pershing 2" and "Cruise" nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe.

Emphasizing that this striving and these militarist moves are now making all the world forces and peace factors face new tasks and requirements for their rallying still closer together, for keeping in bridle the warmongers, Mr Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that this year the World Peace Assembly in Prague will be the unifying centre of the initiatives in defence of peace.

"We are witnessing how the movement of the peace forces is spreading with every coming day and is becoming increasingly mass in character. It extends to all the corners of the planet, rallies still larger human masses, including in Western Europe and the United States of America. This is a qualitatively new phenomenon in the world peace movement", said the speaker.

He underlined that in the name of the preservation of peace the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have made a number of proposals of late and are undertaking different peace initiatives increasingly approved by the peoples.

Expressing the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member countries, Mr Pencho Kubadinski pointed out that the United States of America and its NATO allies haven't been answering positively the peace proposals until now, that they have been diverting the roads to agreement.

But we are witnesses that the tenser and more aggressive the moves of the militarists are, the more active is becoming the resistance to them of all the peace forces in the world, of the Non-Aligned Movement, of the new mass antiwar movements in Europe and the United States of America and, above all, of the socialist community countries, led by the Soviet Union. The chief action programmes of these forces are being objectively brought still closer together and got still more unified, because the vital interests of mankind are rallying them around the common and main target of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, of preserving life on the earth.

"That is why they all, we all want the arms race stopped, we want the freezing out, limitation and reduction until liquidation of the nuclear and all the other arms for mass extermination on the basis of equal security and guarantees for all the peoples and countries, peaceful coexistence of the states with different social systems and peaceful solution of all the outstanding questions along the road of negotiations and mutual understanding", stated Mr Pencho Kubadinski in conclusion.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 14 June reports that the meeting dedicated to mass action for peace and disarmament held in Sofia today was attended by "Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Patriarch Maksim, and the members of the Bulgarian delegation to the World Assembly for Peace in Prague"]

COMMUNIQUE ON CPCZ DELEGATION VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU131331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Communique issued 9 June on 6-9 June visit to Portugal by CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, visited Portugal on 6-9 June at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee. The delegation members included Comrade Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of International Policy.

The CPCZ delegation conducted negotiations with the PCP delegation, which consisted of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary general; Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and secretariat of the PCP Central Committee; and Alban Nunus, Central Committee member and head of its International Department.

During its stay in Portugal, the CPCZ delegation had the opportunity to acquaint itself with various aspects of life in Portuguese society and with activity of the PCP. In the Lisbon region it met the PCP's district committee in Vila Franca de Xira and visited the Mague plant in Alverca. In the Santarem region it met a delegation of the regional organization, visited the production cooperative unit in Couco, and was received in the Coruche City Council. On 8 June a meeting of CPCZ-PCP friendship was held in Benavente; it was addressed by Comrades Alvaro Cunhal and Vasil Bilak.

Comrade Vasil Bilak was also received by Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal.

During the negotiations, which were conducted in a cordial, friendly, and comradely atmosphere which characterizes relations between the PCP and the CPCZ, the delegations briefed each other on the situation in the two countries and the activity of the fraternal parties and also discussed certain topical issues of the international situation and the communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation highly appraised the results and successes that are being achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in building the socialist society, as well as the CSSR's active contribution, together with that of the other countries of the socialist community, to the defense of peace and to the fight for social progress.

The CPCZ delegation expressed international solidarity of the CSSR's Communists and people with the battle waged by the PCP for the democratic and social rights of the Portuguese people, for maintaining the democratic regime, and for successfully defending the positive results of the April Revolution. It highly appraised the successes achieved by the Portuguese Communist during the last year's local elections, as well as in this year's premature parliamentary elections. The CPCZ holds in particularly high esteem the fact that the successes of Portuguese Communists are the results of the PCP's principled and creative Marxist-Leninist policy and of its firm ties with the workers class and the working people's masses, as well as the result of its loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Both sides confirmed their common decision to contribute toward developing relations of friendship between the Portuguese people and the people of Czechoslovakia, as well as between Portugal and Czechoslovakia, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantages, respect for sovereignty and national independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs. They pointed out the extensive possibilities of cooperation in economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres, and simultaneously stressed that the development of these relations is in the interests of the two nations and countries and also serves the cause of peace and international detente.

The parties expressed their concern about the serious danger threatening peace, freedom, and independence of nations in consequence of the aggressive militarist policy of North American imperialism and the most reactionary NATO circles. They expressed the firm resolve of the parties to jointly continue, with all progressive and peace-loving forces, the struggle for preserving the process of detente, against the escalation of armament, and for disarmament and the liquidation of nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons.

The two delegations emphatically condemned the hysterical anticommunist and anti-Soviet policy carried out by the Reagan government, and also its activities aimed at disrupting the balance of forces and at acquiring military supremacy over the USSR and the socialist community. They condemned the endeavors of North American imperialism to sabotage the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles and to deploy in Europe its new Pershing II missiles and missiles with a flat flight trajectory. If this plan should be carried out, this would create a new and particularly dngerous situation for the security of the nations on this continent and for world peace.

The delegations stressed that the reiterated proposals and new peace initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries represent a good basis for gradual disarmament. They underscored the significance of the USSR's unilateral initiative -- its declaration on refraining from being the first to use nuclear arms -- and the proposal of the Warsaw Pact on concluding with NATO a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations.

The two sides underscored the extraordinary significance and importance of an extensive mass movement for peace and disarmament and the efforts of their parties to contribute, in keeping with the specific conditions in the two countries, toward strengthening this movement. In this connection they underscored the great significance of the approaching Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. They also underlined the significance of the peoples' fight to make their governments accept the policy of peace and international cooperation.

The two delegations firmly condemned the aggressive policy of open and provocative interference in the internal affairs of the peoples, countries, and world areas which imperialism declares to be so-called zones of its vital interests.

They expressed their active solidarity with all peoples who are the victims of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism, and fascism.

They particularly emphasized their solidarity with socialist Cuba, with revoltuionary Nicaragua, with the people of El Salvador, and with the other peoples of Central America.

They expressed solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- the victims of barbarian imperialist-Zionist aggression; with the people of Syria, who are warding off the dangerous provocations and military threat from Israel; with the people of Namibia and South Africa, who are fighting against criminal apartheid; and also with the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, who are fighting for the defense of their independence and sovereignty and against the constant aggressions and invasions undertaken against their territories by the units of racist South Africa.

The two delegations expressed their conviction that imperialism will be forced to relinquish its warmongering and aggressive intentions and that peace will be preserved. The victorious process of national libertion and the social emancipation of the people will continue. In this sense the two delegations consider it extremely important to further strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and to strengthen friendship, cooperation, and mutual solidarity of the great revolutionary forces of the present world.

The onslaught of imperialism reflects the deep crisis in which the capitalist system today finds itself and also its endeavors to reverse the revolutionary process. The correlation of forces on an international scale is helping to strengthen the forces of democracy, peace, social progress and socialism.

The two delegations expressed their gratification over the development of friendly relations of cooperation and solidarity between the PCP and the CPCZ, and over their will to further develop these relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the unity of the international communist movement and the common cause of social progress, socialism and peace.

In conclusion Comrade Vasil Bilak, on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, invited Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee, to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION TOURS PRAGUE

LD150306 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] A Hungarian MSZMP delegation led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, is visiting the Czechoslovak capital. In the morning the delegation viewed Prague Castle and then acquainted itself with the Czechoslovak capital's Metro network. Afterwards, its members had a discussion with Frantisek Stafa, the lord mayor.

TRADE UNION LEADER URGES REFORM OF ILO MACHINERY

AU131059 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Report on a speech by V. Kozik, secretary of the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council, delivered at the plenary session of the 69th International Labor Conference in Geneva: "We Are in Favor of an Open Dialogue" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL, VILIAM KOZIK, ALSO, SPOKE AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE 69TH INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE IN GENEVA.

IN THE OPENING PART OF HIS SPEECH HE EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THE FACT THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS NOT BEING ATTENDED BY A DELEGATION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. ONE HAS TO STRESS THAT THIS IS THE CONSEQUENCE OF THE DISCRIMINATORY MEASURE BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION AND OF THE SYSTEMATIC AND GROSS INTERFERENCE IN POLAND'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS. IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT AT PRESENT A UNIFIED TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION IS BEING ESTABLISHED IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. IT IS THEIR EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO SET UP SUCH AN ORGANIZATION WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE INTERVENTION. WHEN WE SPEAK ABOUT THE GENERAL DETERIORATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, WE MUST UNFORTUNATELY NOTE THAT ALSO IN THE FORUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION THERE ARE ACTIVE FORCES ILL-DISPOSED TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING WHICH UPSET THE ATMOSPHERE FOR A FRUITFUL AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE. They misuse the control mechanism of the International Labor Organization, exploiting for their own objectives some antiquated institutes and procedures. We therefore fully support the proposals contained in the memorandum of the socialist countries concerning the reassessment of the control mechanism. Unsubstantiated and fabricated attacks on the trade unions in the socialist countries are on the increase, particularly in connection with an alleged nonobservance of trade union rights. As practice has shown more than once, the socialist countries and their trade unions are the victims of the existing tendentious mechanism.

IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THE FUNCTION OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DIFFERS IN MANY RESPECTS FROM THE FUNCTIONS IN THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. BUT IT IS QUITE ABSURD TO CONCLUDE FROM THIS THAT THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY HAVE FEWER RIGHTS. AFTER ALL, IT IS PRECISELY IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY THAT TRADE UNIONS ARE STRIVING TO IMPROVE THE LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, AND HAVE ALL THE NECESSARY MEANS AT THEIR DISPOSAL TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RESPONSIBILITY IN PRACTICE.

I would like to assure all those present that we do not avoid discussion about these issues or critical recommendations concerning our activity. In our view many of the questions and unclear notions arise from a lack of knowledge, because not everybody has had the opportunity to acquaint himself in detail with the real situation in our country. And here I think that some of the wealth of experience acquired by the trade unions of the socialist countries could be of interest even to our colleagues from the capitalist states.

For this reason the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement -- with the trade unions of other socialist countries -- has submitted to the director general of the International Labor Office the proposal that the International Labor Organization take the initiative in organizing an open dialogue, for example by organizing seminars or other forms of discussion, which would be accessible to all trade union organizations of the world, regardless of their international orientation. The objective of such meetings would be a matter-of-fact exchange of views on a broad range of questions connected with the existence, role, activity, experience and results of the work of trade unions in the socialist countries.

COMRADE KOZIK CLOSED HIS SPEECH SAYING THAT THE REALIZATION OF OUR PROPOSAL WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION IN THE FORUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION AND TOWARD ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

MATERIALS ON DEATH OF CPCZ'S OLDRICH SVESTKA

Multiple Titles Noted

LD091552 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] We have just received the following news: The CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Federal Assembly, the RUDE PRAVO editorial office and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists with deepest sorrow report that Comrade Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, and deputy of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chamber of the People, died suddenly at the age of 61 on Wednesday 8 June 1983. The CPCZ, our socialist society, and Czechoslovak journalism lose in Comrade Svestka an outstanding Communist representative whose life, from childhood, was connected with the fight of the working class and the Communist Party for socialism.

In the crisis-ridden years 1968-1969, Comrade Svestka's great personal courage and ideologically principled stance made a significant contribution to the defeat of right-wing opportunist and antisocialist forces. The editorship of the TRIBUNA weekly in 1968-70 was an important chapter in his journalistic activity. In the demanding tests of this period he proved again his loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and his cordial relationship with the Soviet Union and its people, which characterized all his political and journalistic activity.

Condolences From Husak

LD100715 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a letter of condolences to Nadezda Svestkova and her family on the death of Comrade Oldrich Svestka. In the letter he expressed deep grief over the sudden departure of her husband, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, and deputy of the Federal Assembly, selfless party and public official who devoted all his might to the work of the Communist Party and the socialist society.

Leaders Pay Last Respects

LD141723 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] A sad farewell took place today at the great ceremonial hall of the Strasnice crematorium in Prague for Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, and deputy to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, who died suddenly at the age of 61.

The CPCZ, our socialist society, and Czechoslovak journalism loses in Oldrich Svestka a leading Communist functionary and journalist, who from his youth linked his life with the struggle of the working class and the party for socialism, and always remained faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to the unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union and its people.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Petra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Marie Kabrhelova,

member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, came to pay their respects to the memory of Oldrich Svestka, along with the Svestka family.

Wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, the CPSL Central Committee, the Federal Assembly, the federal government, RUDE PRAVO, Oldrich Svestka's family, social organizations of the National Front and other central institutions, were laid at the funeral bier, which was draped with the Czechoslovak state flag.

A wreath from the CPSU Central Committee was also laid at the funeral bier.

The high distinctions awarded to Oldrich Svestka for his services to the party and to the development of our society -- the Klement Gottwald Order for Construction of the Socialist Homeland, the Order ot the Republic, the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other state, party, and foreign distinctions were displayed on red velvet cushions.

A solemn tribute was delivered by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On behalf of the staff of RUDE PRAVO and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, Zdenek Horeni, deputy editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, paid his last respects to the deceased.

The funeral ceremony at the Stasnice crematorium ended with the "Internationale" and with salvoes by a honorary unit of the People's Militia. Then the Czechoslovak officials expressed their sincere and most profound condolences to Nadezda Svestkova, widow of the deceased, and to the members of his immediate family.

FURTHER ON FEDERAL ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION

Leaders Present 14 June

LD141034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The ninth joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations is continuing today in Prague with a report by the CSSR prosecutor general and Supreme Court on the state of socialist legality. It is attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; by candidate members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; by Secretaries of the Party Central Committee Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Party Central Committee Secretariat; and by deputy premiers and federal government ministers, chairmen of National Front political bodies and social organizations, and other guests. In a report delivered in written form, Jan Fejes, CSSR prosecutor general, and Josef Ondrej, chairman of the CSSR Supreme Court, delivered the introductory speech.

Session Ends

LD141422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] After the report on the activity of the Federal Assembly Presidium and of the Presidia and committees of both chambers, the ninth joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of the Nations ended today in Prague.

The deputies unanimously approved the resolution in which the Federal Assembly acknowledges the report by the CSSR prosecutor general and Supreme Court on the state of socialist legality. The resolution recommends that the federal government, prosecutor general, and chairman of the Supreme Court concentrate their attention on the effective protection of the socialist society and state system, its defense capability, the socialist economy, and citizens and their rights, and that they influence the creation of an atmosphere in which the violation of socialist legality is not tolerated. It recommends that they make more consistent use of the law and other legal regulations in order to protect the socialist economy, step up the struggle against all forms of parasitism, bribery and speculation and unjustified self-enrichment at the expense of society and citizens, resist recidivism, violations of the labor and civil codes and state and economic discipline, and oppose acts prejudicial to the environment and other antisocial phenomena. It further recommends that they ensure that heads of state, economic organs, and socialist organizations at all levels of management forestall criminal activity and fulfill their legal obligation to inform these organs immediately of acts subject to legal proceedings, of suspected criminal acts and misdemeanors, and to realize the implications of their personal responsibility in not fulfilling their legal obligations.

The Federal Assembly resolution calls on state and economic organs, national committees, organs and organizations of the National Front, managers and all citizens to fully support socialist legality through consistently respecting the law, educational influence, the strengthening of labor and civil discipline and other means and methods.

Immediately after the conclusion of the joint session of the chambers, the Federal Assembly Presidium convened today in Prague under the chairmanship of member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly [Alois Indra]. It promulgated the law on the miners' loyalty bonus, and a law amending and augmenting Law No 100, which relates to the service conditions of National Security Corps members.

ARMY POPULARIZATION SEMINAR HELD IN BRATISLAVA

AU101006 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jun 83 p 2

[CTK report: "To Deepen the Population's Paramilitary Awareness"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- A seminar on "Improving the Standards of Paramilitary Propaganda and Popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army In Society" was held in Bratislava yesterday by the Central Committee of the Slovak Journalists Union (SZN) and the Slovak Office for Press and Information (SUTI). The main paper was read by Ladislav Sadovsky, department head of the Slovak Communist Party's [CPSL] Central Committee. In connection with the current complicated international situation, aggravated by the aggressive circles of imperialism headed by the United States, he stressed the inevitability of further deepening the population's paramilitary awareness.

He analyzed the share of individual media of mass information and propaganda in explaining the CPCZ's military policy, and pointed out ways for yet more effectively developing the citizens' active attitude toward consolidating the defense ability of our fatherland in the sense of the Leninist thesis on the unity of construction work and the defense of socialist society. Lieutenant General Jozef Kovacik, chief of Political Administration of the Eastern Military District, in his statement drew attention to, among other things, the possibilities of improving the popularizing of the Czechoslovak People's Army in society, especially among youth.

[Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 8 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report on the same seminar signed "(REA)" and entitled "To Improve the Quality of Paramilitary Propaganda; The Defense of the Fatherland Concerns the Entire Society." After saying that the purpose of the seminar is "to get better acquainted with the realization of the party's policy in the field connected with defense of the fatherland, which concerns the entire society," the report deals with Sadovsky's paper; it says that "he spoke about the control report discussed by the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat. From this report it follows that we have considerable reserves in the people's minds, as well as in everyday practice in various sectors of our life, reserves for contributing toward the enhancement of the defense capabilities of our fatherland. Other speakers," the report adds, "were representatives of the Eastern Military District; participants in the discussion consisted of members of the club of military, paramilitary, and security editors of the SZN, the SUTI, and the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy, where the seminar is being held."]

HONECKER SENDS THATCHER CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM

LD141647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 14 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the occasion of her reelection as prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The telegram expressed the conviction that further efforts by both states to develop bilateral relations will have a beneficial influence on the trust-filled cooperation in Europe and are in the interest of peace.

HONECKER CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON VOLGA ACCIDENT

AU131347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of sympathy to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary:

Dear Comrade Andropov!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, I convey my deep sympathy on the tragic ship accident on the Volga on 5 June. I ask you to convey my true sympathy to the bereaved families of the victims.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

DW141214 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffman, GDR defense minister and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, held a friendly talk today with a delegation of the air force and air defense forces of the Zambian Republic. During its one-week stay in the GDR, the delegation, led by Brigadier General (Robert Erze Samutowi), chief of staff of the Zambian Air Force, acquainted itself with the building up, and the reliable protection of the German Workers and Peasants' State. Army Gen Hoffmann appreciated the visit as an expression of the continuously developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

HOFFMANN MEETS MPR CHIEF OF CIVIL DEFENSE

DW142055 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, today had a friendly meeting with Lieutenant-General Choyjibyn Tumendemberel, first deputy defense minister and chief of civil defense of the Mongolian People's Republic. Heinz Hoffmann explained to his visitor the efforts of the GDR working people in implementing the SED's policy which is aimed at the wellbeing of the people and the ensuring of peace. In recognition of his long-standing merits in strengthening friendship and cooperation between both fraternal states and their civil defense bodies, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann awarded Lt-Gen Tumendemberel the Combat Order of Merit for the People and the Fatherland in Gold.

STOPH MEETS SAO TOME DEFENSE MINISTER

LD142300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Defense Minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento de Souza, who is heading the Sao Tome delegation at the fourth conference of the joint economic committee.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and agreement, both sides expressed their conviction that the results of the current economic negotiations will contribute to the further deepening of bilateral friendship and cooperation. Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento de Souza praised the fraternal support given to this country by the GDR, which is undertaking further steps to develop the Sao Tome economy for the benefit of the Sao Tome people.

Both sides expressed their concern over the worsening international situation and condemned the adventurist confrontation and arms drive policies of the aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States. They emphasized that currently nothing is more urgent than to banish the danger of war. It cannot be permitted to throw mankind into a nuclear inferno. The guest from Sao Tome explained how imperialism has expanded its peace-endangering policies in southern Africa by joining in an alliance with the South African racist regime. Willi Stoph emphasized that the GDR will continue to stand beside the African states which are resisting the continuing interference, threats, and aggression.

Both sides decisively condemned the brutal campaign of murder by the racist regime in Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique and spoke against all attempts to prevent the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization from exercising their right to true self-determination.

BISHOP CALLS 'PEACE FIGHT' 'NONSENSE IN ITSELF'

DW040923 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Correspondent Karl-Heinz Baum report]

[Text] Rostock -- "Teaching to hate" was opposed at the church rally of the Mecklenburg and Greifswald Evangelical Church in Rostock by Catholic Bishop Heinrich Theissing and Evangelical Bishop Heinrich Rathke. Theissing termed the word "peace fight," that comes from the Marxists, as "nonsense in itself." Whoever acts for peace must do so with peaceful means, he said. He also opposed the Marxist thesis that peace could only be achieved once capitalism and the bourgeoisie have been overcome. In the cooperation between Evangelical and Catholic Christians in the GDR for peace, it is a matter of pointing out the Christian peace term, that is the creation of a peaceful attitude. "We must do everything against the teaching to hate because nothing, really nothing, endangers peace more than the teaching to hate," said Theissing.

Evangelical Bishop Rathke agreed explicitly by saying "we agree." Both statements were accepted by the mainly young listeners in the Universitaetskirche with lasting applause.

As was learned in Rostock, several young people of Rostock addressed a letter to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

They complained that they have been pushed aside during the official Whitsuntide peace demonstration and that some posters were taken from them. The Christian peace group of Rostock was bearing posters with slogans such as "Without peace no future," and "Be indignant." Honecker is being urged in the letter to see to it that no such measures will be taken against peace demonstrators in the future.

GUESTROW SYNOD STRESSES PEACE RESPONSIBILITY

AU141236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] Guestrow (ADN) -- On 11 June the general synod of the United Evangelical-Lutheran Churches in the GDR in Guestrow stressed its concern over the growing threat to peace. "In a unanimously adopted resolution, the members of the synod from three Lutheran churches took the 'view that given the intensive nuclear armament and the developed mass destruction arms, war as a means of political conflict has become unacceptable.'"

In this resolution the meeting shared the view of Werner Leich, acting leading bishop of Eisenach, who stressed the special responsibility of the church for preserving peace among the peoples. "As the political task in the protection of peace, he names among other things, the task to promote and conclude concrete agreements on disarmament and the renunciation of force."

At the 4-day consultations the fifth meeting of the third general synod of the United Evangelical-Lutheran Churches in the GDR accepted further reports, dealt with internal church affairs, and discussed the way to a new structure of the community of the member churches of the Federation of Evangelical churches in the GDR, and other subjects of church work.

USSR-GDR INTERGOVERNMENTAL BIANNUAL SESSION HELD

For Moscow and ADN coverage of the 32d session of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held in Moscow 6-9 June, see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 14 JUNE

Welcoming Ceremony Held

LD141123 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state delegation landed at Ferihegy Airport an hour ago. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, was welcomed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of MSZMP Central Committee. After brief words of welcome the hosts and guests drove through the flag-bedecked city to the square in front of the parliament building.

Representatives of Budapest and members of the Bulgarian colony gathered earlier around the square. Children were waving small Hungarian and Bulgarian flags. Before 1130 a lively march was played and an honor guard came into the square. The members of the MSZMP Politburo and representatives of the Presidential Council and government came from a side-door of parliament to take their place in front of the tribune. Just before 1130 Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov appeared at the square. The commander of the honor guard made his report to the high-ranking guest and the two countries' national anthems were played.

Our guest was then welcomed by Young Pioneers and the members of the Bulgarian delegation were introduced to Janos Kadar: Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Stanish Bonev, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; and Boncho Mitev, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador to Budapest.

Leaders of Hungary's party and state and members of the diplomatic corps were similarly introduced to Todor Zhivkov.

The Hungarian-Bulgarian official talks will start in the afternoon. The Hungarian negotiating delegation will be headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP. Its members are Politburo members Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia.

The welcoming ceremony ended traditionally with the honor guard passing in review.

Officials Open Talks

LD141832 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Top level Hungarian-Bulgarian talks opened in the parliament's delegation hall Tuesday afternoon.

The Hungarian negotiating party, headed by Janos Kadar, includes Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador in Sofia.

The Bulgarian negotiating party, led by Todor Zhivkov, includes Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Peter Mladenov, member of the Political Committee of the BCP CC and minister of foreign affairs, Stanish Bonev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador in Budapest.

Before the talks the Bulgarian delegation laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument.

Summary of 14 June Activities

LD142135 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Andras Kerekes report]

[Excerpts] The Bulgarian Party and state delegation arrived in Budapest this morning. Early in the afternoon they placed a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument on Heroes' Square and then the talks began. In the evening the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government gave a festive dinner in honor of the Bulgarian party and state delegation.

Kadar Talks With Zhivkov

LD151038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has had another round of talks with Todor Zhivkov within the framework of the high-level Hungarian-Bulgarian discussions held in Budapest. They briefed each other on the implementation of congress resolutions of the two fraternal parties, reviewed the possibilities of further developing the multifaceted Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation, and discussed the international situation.

KOROM, CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER COOPERATION TALKS

LD111758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Mihaly Korom has received the Czechoslovak minister of the interior. At the meeting between the secretary of the Central Committee and Jaromir Obzina, Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and Minister of the Interior Istvan Horvath also took part. The Czechoslovak Interior Ministry delegation had talks with leaders of the ministry on the development of cooperation. Before their departure, the Czechoslovak delegation visited the Interior Ministry's data processing institute.

TELEVISION TO INITIATE PROGRAM IN SLOVAK

LD141412 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beginning this autumn Hungarian Television will expand its televised programs for nationalities. In addition to the Romanian, Serbo-Croat, and German language programs, it will start a Slovak language program, too. This was announced at the session of the central leadership of the Artistic Workers Trade Union which discussed the position of television.

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS -- Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has appointed Illes Toth, president of the Hungarian Post Office, as state secretary with effect from July 1. The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Bela Dobos as vice-president of the Hungarian Post Office with effect from July 1. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PARTY WORK AMONG PEOPLE

LD141833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today discussed the conclusions of the party's work arising from the resolutions of the 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and adopted a timetable for their implementation. The most immediate task of the party organizations is to publicize the assessments that are contained in the plenum documents and to prepare a plan of action on their basis.

The Politburo emphasized that the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will be speeded up by the consistent striving of the party to strengthen its links with the working class and to win over the support of the working people. Party echelons and organizations should ensure the active participation of their members in the life and work of the trade union movement. They should support the development of self-management and participate actively in the activities of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. It is necessary to intensify activities to strengthen the positive trends which do occur in the economy, to implement fully the saving programs of industrial enterprises and the anti-inflationary program, and to improve effectiveness in managing the economy.

In implementing the resolutions of the 12th plenum of the Central Committee, the important tasks of party echelons and organization involve ideological work and the forming of socialist awareness in the society. Of particular significance in this sphere is an active stance in the political struggle against the forces of opposition within the country, which are contrary to the interests of the nation, as well as against Western centers of anticommunist subversion that inspire the home forces. It is the duty of every member of the PZPR and every party echelon to uncover their aims, to reveal the essence of their demagogic slogans and to defend courageously the causes of the party and the socialist state.

The Politburo has emphasized the enormous significance of the upbringing of the young. Tasks connected with further implementation of the resolutions of the 9th plenum have been mapped out. The great importance and responsibility of schools and higher education establishments regarding their upbringing functions was pointed out. It has been decided to convene the All-Polish Conference of the Youth Aktiv of the PZPR.

The Politburo stated that the leading role of the party in every milieu should be strengthened through the example of their members in performing their professional duties and in combating negative social phenomena, by popularizing socialist morals worthy of imitation, and through patriotism and internationalism.

Activities undertaken by party echelons and organizations after the 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will contribute to further progress in stabilizing the country's sociopolitical and economic life; they will serve the implementation of the program of the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress and its line of struggle, accord, and reforms.

Only by following this path is it possible to strengthen the position of Poland in the world and to contribute to the struggle against the threats to world peace. The importance of continuing active undertakings in close alliance with the countries of the socialist community to safeguard the peaceful coexistence of states and nations, which are threatened by the imperialist policy of armament and confrontation, was stressed.

The Politburo has expressed the conviction that striving for internal stabilization and calm will unite all Poles and will confirm mutual responsibility for the development and security of the socialist homeland.

COUNCIL EXAMINES DRAFT LAW ON PRESS, PAP

AU131410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Office reports that a meeting of the Council of Ministers took place on 10 June.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with a preliminary report on the country's economic situation during the first 5 months of this year. The value of production sold this year amounted to Z673 billion and was 7 percent higher than last year.

Next, the Council of Ministers discussed the relations between the state administration and the mass media and defined the steps to be taken to improve these relations. The intention of the government's policy is to inform citizens through the press, radio, and television about the country's political and socioeconomic situation, about the activities and aims of the administration, and about the practical implementation of people's initiatives aimed at improving the work of state bodies and institutions. Wide and reliable information coverage and mature responses to printed matter are meant to strengthen the role of working people in the state and make it easier for the administration to base its activities on social opinion and influence the final shape of decisions and their implementation.

The Council of Ministers examined a draft law -- the press law, the first act of this kind in our history. The draft which has been prepared is a response to the Sejm resolution of 31 July 1981 which obligated the government to include the press law in a legislative document. Besides the law on controlling publications and shows, this law will control the functioning of the press and will remove the existing legal loophole concerning implementation of the mass media's right to freedom of expression and publication guaranteed by the Constitution of the PPR. The draft law specifies the forms of an honest, comprehensive flow of information and opinion, which is a precious commodity of social life and serves to develop culture and science.

The novelty of the draft law is the Press Council, an advisory opinion-giving body. The Press Council is meant to be a platform of agreement on information policy, but in no way is it meant to restrict the political and programmatic independence of publications.

The planned law defines the basis and extent of the mass media's implementation of the constitutional right to freedom of expression and publication. The draft regulations define in a very comprehensible way the rights the press is entitled to: freedom of expression and publication, including the right to criticism. Nevertheless, it is pointed out at the same time that these freedoms are to be implemented within the framework of the constitutional principles of the PPR.

Among other things, the draft law contains the duty of state and cooperative institutions to give the press honest information, sets out the rights and duties of journalists, and envisages the duty to print corrections and replies to press criticism in the press. It also defines the legal responsibility of persons connected with journalistic activity and protects professional secrets of journalists.

The Council of Ministers next examined a draft law on PAP.

The planned law will give PAP the status of a government agency by saying that the chairman of PAP carries out the tasks of a central body of state authority. PAP's basic function is to inform society about all features of life in Poland and abroad. PAP will also have exclusive rights to use and disseminate inside Poland press agency information covering Poland and the world. This does not affect the mass media's legal right to gather and disseminate information.

The draft laws on the press and on PAP will be submitted to the Sejm.

Having acquainted itself with a report on the work of press spokesmen in administrative bodies up to now, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a new resolution on their activity. The resolution gives the executive, central, and voivodship bodies of administration the duty to constantly present, explain, and justify the government's politics in the mass media and inform society about its programs and work. The state administration's press service, which is currently being expanded, will deal with this task. This service will be comprised of the government press spokesman and the Government Press Office under him and the press spokesmen of ministers, heads of central offices, and voivodas. The rank of the spokesmen will be raised as well as their tasks. The press service is to concentrate on closely informing society about the administration's activities and, especially, on creating better conditions for presenting and explaining government policies and informing society about the activity of state bodies. It is also to improve the ways of responding to press criticism and make better use of the requests expressed in the mass media. The government resolution does not involve any financial consequences.

PZPR CENTRAL AUDIT COMMISSION REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

LD141125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A plenary session of the PZPR Central Audit Commission has been held. It summed up the commission's activities in the first half of this year and recommended that they should be utilized in the activities of the party leadership. The meeting also adopted a general outline for the work to be done during the second half of this year.

One of the basic themes dealt with by the Central Audit Commission in the first half of the year was the activeness of party members and party organizations and echelons in the effective and rapid implementation of economic reform mechanisms. Control has been carried out in seven voivodships, revealing that many PZPR echelons and organizations still fail to use all possibilities for strengthening the idea of economic reform. It has also been ascertained that the party has not reached all workers' awareness with arguments promoting the thinking in state and class categories while excluding individualism. It is also a rare thing that party members would be assigned concrete tasks in the promotion and implementation of the principles of the reform.

PRON ESTABLISHES PEACE DEFENSE COMMITTEES

LD141753 Warsaw PAP in English 1552 GMT 14 Jun 83

[By Wladyslaw Krajewski]

[Text] Warsaw 14 June -- Polish press agency correspondents report every day about nation-wide growing activities of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON.)

This grass roots movement emerged spontaneously in mid-1982 to find for Poland the way out of crisis, pave the way for national accord and ensure the unity of the nation. The movement has gathered momentum and PRON First National Congress was held last May to create its organizational structure, work out a program and a scope of its activities.

PRON made an appeal to the nation, which read:

"When Poland is in danger there can be no time for quarrels and divisions. Everyone who is concerned with the fate of the nation and the socialist state, with the near and more distant future -- should be with us.

"Socialist Poland must be a strong state. Its strength is democracy, mutual (?relations) between people based on respect for human dignity, just rights and collective discipline. This determines the nation's wisdom."

Also, the congress made peace appeal to the nations of the world. It expressed "deep conviction that the prosperity of Poland and every Pole depends on lasting peace in Europe and all over the world." The appeal underlined the fact that "the greatest threat to Poland, Europe and the whole mankind is the arms race" and checking it is the only chance for mankind." [quotation marks as received]

The appeal reads further: "From Warsaw, which is a symbol of struggle and heroism in defense of freedom -- we appeal to the nations of the world for solidarity in the fight against nuclear holocaust. We call for honest disarmament negotiations. We demand a return to the policy of detente."

On June 11 the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth passed a resolution reiterating its will of struggle for peace in the world. It reads:

In the face of the growing threat to peace in the world, in the fact of a catastrophic rise in tensions and armaments, the National Council stresses the indispensability of active, civic support for the peaceful policy of the Polish state on the international arena.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is ready to cooperate with all constructive forces in the world for defending the supreme values of peace and security.

It is purposeful to set up all over the country, on PRON cells' and councils' initiative, committees for the defense of peace, the resolution concludes.

WARSAW REPORTS SEJM 24 JUNE SESSION AGENDA

LD142215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The 36th Sejm session will be held on 24 June. On the agenda are: report by the Agriculture and Food Industry Commission and the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances Commission on the government program for the development of agriculture and food economy up to 1990, report of the Labor and Social Affairs Commission and the Legislative Work Commission on the draft law on the social labor inspectorate submitted by the Council of State; and oral and written questions by the deputies.

OBODOWSKI ON FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT TALKS

LD132014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A press conference by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski was devoted to the economic situation in our country and its internal and external conditions. The conference for Polish and foreign newsmen, including those who came to our country in connection with the Pope's visit, was held at the INTERPRESS center.

The deputy premier first of all described the 3-year plan contents and aims. He said that the implementation of the plan is realistic in the light of the economic results achieved so far. This is happening despite import restrictions which are still in force. In the volume of trade with capitalist countries, the economic restrictions against Poland have continuing impact. It is estimated that direct and indirect losses amounted to half the toal value of present Polish debts to capitalist countries. This debt amounts to $25 billion.

The deputy premier then spoke about repayment of Polish debts -- around 40 percent of the debts is incurred from private Western banks -- and he said that talks on the repayments are under way. However, the fact that the negotiations concerning debts guaranteed by Western governments have not been undertaken is not Poland's fault. Poland is ready for such talks and can begin them at any moment.

Asked about the principles of solutions for debt repayments, Janusz Obodowski underlined that our country would be interested in spreading the repayments over a period of 20 years with an 8-year period of grace.

More on Rescheduling Debts

LD131632 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 13 June -- "At the end of April 1983 Poland's debt to Western countries amounted to $25,000 million (without the interest)," Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski said at a news conference for foreign newsmen here today. To compare, this year the value of Polish exports to capitalist countries is expected to reach $6,000 million. The vice-premier went on to say that talks on the repayment of Polish debt were now under way. We want to reach agreement but not on terms which our interlocutors sometimes try to impose on us, Obodowski stressed. Polish debts can be repaid in a long-term period (for instance, 20 years with a 8-year grace period.) We also need new low-interest credits for stimulating exports. A part of the export revenues could be used to repay the debts, the vice-premier added.

Janusz Obodowski also estimated losses suffered by the Polish economy because of restructions imposed on Poland by capitalist countries at about $12,000 million.

Debt Talks To Continue

LD142155 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna 14 June -- Talks between the Polish side and private Western banks on rescheduling the repayment of the Polish debt to those banks were held in Vienna on June 13 and 14. The talks proved constructive and will be continued at a place and time agreed by both sides.

JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD141820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The progressing stabilization of life in the country, the process of introducing reforms, and problems of public order and security were the topics at a press conference held at the INTERPRESS press center.

According to Justice Minister Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, an understanding of the political legal act of the introduction of martial law is impossible without knowledge of the events in Poland in recent years. The minister recalled, among other things, the praiseworthy content of the social accords of August 1980. He stressed that the government had fulfilled its obligations, while Solidarity, which was set up as a result of the accords, strived for confrontation. Solidarity's claim of the role of political party was contrary to the laws of Poland and international conventions and also with the spirit of church teaching. In the circumstances, the introduction of martial law, provided in the Constitution, appeared as an indispensible decision for the restoration of law and order by our own efforts.

Commander in Chief of the Citizens Militia Major General Jozef Bejm drew attention to the signs of decreasing crime noted after the introduction of martial law. Poland now has one of the lowest crime rates. Referring to the pope's approaching visit, the commander in chief of Citizens Militias said that everything has been done to have the visit pass calmly and so that nothing can disturb its religious character.

Many questions referred to the influence of the papal visit on the lifting of martial law. Sylwester Zawadzki stressed that in the circumstances the importance of the event cannot be overrated. If it contributes toward the rationalization of attitudes, if it helps the further normalization of the situation, it will have a considerable effect on a final decision in this respect. However, one must not underestimate the activity of the political underground which strives to disturb the pilgrimage.

Questions were also asked about the date of the start of the trial of the leading KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists. In response it was said that investigations in this case were completed at the end of January and beginning of February. At present those under arrest are being acquainted with the investigation documents. The start of the trial depends on when they complete reading the documents.

MILITIA OFFICER DISCUSSES PUBLIC ORDER

LD131946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A press conference was held in the Citizens Militia headquarters. Matters related to state of security and order in our country were discussed. After the conference Malgorzata Kozinska called to the microphone Colonel Jerzy Litynski, deputy director of the Control and Analysis Bureau of the Citizens Militia headquarters.

[Kozinska] Colonel, at today's press conference in the Citizens Militia headquarters I have heard that the state of security and order in our country has appreciably improved. But it suffices to pick up a newspaper to find some offenses described -- theft, murder -- and I myself certainly do not feel safe. Could you prove to me that the state of security in our country has improved.

[Litynski] I think that we will never achieve, neither we here in our homeland, nor in any place in the world, such a state of ideal order and security, that it would be possible to eliminate every case of infringement of the law. Speaking generally, the situation for the 5 months of this year, regarding order, security, and danger of crime, shows that the trend toward checking the sharp rise in crime, which emerged in the years 1980-81, still prevails. I should like to put your mind at rest. You should feel much safer than you did 1 and 1/2 years ago. Though categorical assertions are very dangerous, the number of offenses of a particularly drastic nature and characterized by particularly (?irrational) cruelty has diminished. A certain trend toward halting the rise in offenses against property continues.

[Question] There is still the problem of economic offenses?

[Answer] The stage of combatting a kind of universal speculation, which manifested itself in speculation [as heard], enrichment since there was a demand for everything, is behind us. The figures for speculation offenses brought to light by the militia indicate not just a trend towards stabilization but a certain decline and I consider this to be natural. On the other hand the dimension of these speculation cases has changed. More and more often these days cases of speculation involve industrially produced goods of greater value. There is no longer speculation in butter and cigarettes, and regarding alcohol, not to the extent that existed in the past because, to put it simply, the demand for these products is being met.

[Question] Talking about all these problems we circle continuously around the issue of crime detection and the efficiency of the Citizens Militia. Could I have a few words on this.

[Answer] The percentage of detection is much higher than last year. The extent of detection, though quite reasonable, is in our opinion inadequate. For comparison: The average from the last 5 months of last year amounted to 66 percent; the average for the 5 months of this year amounts to 74 percent. Such is the index of detection and it confirms the claim which I made earlier that it is first of all higher than last year and also quite reasonable. But this is not an index which satisfies us altogether.

RAKOWSKI REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERVIEW

LD150906 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] France Inter was due to broadcast a special edition of Facing the Public this evening with Polish Deputy Premier Rakowski taking part. The program has had to be canceled because of the attitude of the Polish authorities. The deputy premier was due to be questioned, in accordance with the usual format on Facing the Public, by journalists belonging to our editorial staff and by four colleagues not belonging to France Inter. Rakowski challenged two of them. France Inter informed Rakowski that the French press is not in the habit of letting a personality choose his interlocutors. The Polish deputy premier therefore refused to take part in Facing the Public.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

TV Coverage Plans

LD142100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Polish television continues to receive inquiries concerning television coverage of the second pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II to Poland.

We wish to announce that we will transmit all ceremonies in which the pope takes part. The First and Second Programs will show almost 5 hours of direct transmissions nationwide from the most important points of the papal journey. We will also provide nearly 23 hours of local transmissions in several -- or rather several score -- voivodships, including the areas of dioceses in which the pope will take part in religious ceremonies. For example, the local transmissions from Warsaw will be received in 13 voivodships and transmissions from Wroclaw will be received in 7 voivodships.

Due to the status of the ceremony at Krakow Blonie, the mass connected with the beatification of Father Rafal Kalinowski, at the request of the Press Office of the Polish Episcopate, Polish television will carry retransmission on the same evening on the national service.

Following a recent request from Father Dr Alojzy Orszulik, director of the Press Bureau of the Episcopate, a service devoted to the virgin Mary on St Anna mountain will also be rebroadcast nationwide.

In all, direct broadcasts and rebroadcasts on Polish television will last for over 30 hours. The entire pilgrimage will be widely reported in all editions of television bulletins. In even wider scope the Papal pilgrimage will be reported by Polish radio. Detailed hours of all transmissions have been published in Friday's press and will be published by the daily press.

Lopatka on Pope's Visit

LD141645 Warsaw PAP in English 1534 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 June -- In an article published by the monthly NOWE DROGI (NEW ROADS), the theoretical and political organ of the Polish United Workers Party, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka, wrote on John Paul II's approaching visit to Poland.

"Of great importance for the state of relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland have been relations between Poland and the Vatican. A dialogue between Poland and the Vatican has been continuing for many years now. Pope John Paul II's second visit to Poland scheduled for 16-22 June, 1983, may contribute to the further development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Apostalic See and may bring closer full normalisation of these relations.

"The policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic allows, within the framework of the binding laws, for contacts between [word indistinct] and religious societies active in Poland and their international headquarters as well as with sister churches and religious societies in other countries. The Polish People's Republic even encourages such contacts."

"This policy precedes by many years adoption by the U.N. General Assembly on 25 November, 1981, of the declaration on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination on account of religion or convictions. Article 6, letter I of the declaration, with certain limitations, envisions freedom in establishing and maintaining contacts with entities and communities concerning religion or convictions, on the national and international plane. Among other things, these contacts consist in travels abroad on religious matters by churchmen and representatives of religious societies active in Poland and reception of visits paid by representatives of churches and religious societies.

"As it is generally known, such visits paid to Poland and visits abroad made by representatives of churches and religious societies active in Poland involve hundreds and even thousands of persons a year. Very lively have been contacts between churches and religious societies in Poland and the Geneva-based World Council of Churches, as well as many other international religious organisations."

"It is in this plane that the pope's pilgrimage to Poland can be set. The first such pilgrimage took place in June 1979. Now, the state authorities and Poland's Episcopate have invited the Holy Father John Paul II to make a second pastoral pilgrimage to his homeland on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of Our Lady of Jasna Gora icon. The pope has accepted the invitation.

"There is ground to expect that the visit will bring lasting advantages not only to the church but the entire society and the state as well. That it will contribute to reconciliation between Poles, to national accord and normalisation -- matters of the greatest importance now for the state and the nation."

Security Preparations for Visit

LD141828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced that all preparations connected with the papal visit to Poland and with ensuring its calm progress have been completed. Gathering places, approach routes, principles of traffic for motorists and pedestrians, parking places, medical aid points, and so on have been established in agreement with the Church authorities. All proceedings connected with ensuring the pope's personal safety will be conducted jointly by appropriate services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the security services of the Vatican, and the Church Guards of Order.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has reports at its disposal which indicate that there are persons and groups who desire to exploit the visit of John Paul II to Poland for their own ends which are contrary to the national interest. They intend to breach public order, to spread unrest and chaos, and, consequently, to diminish the importance of the visit and to cause a drop in the prestige of our country in the international arena.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs hereby announces that it will undertake all necessary and indispensable steps aimed at ensuring that the visit of John Paul II to our country will progress calmly and in a dignified way. All attempts at breaching order will be met with resolute counteraction on the part of the services which have been appointed to ensure public law and order.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs counts in this sphere on the agreed cooperation of the Church order services.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS DRA COUNTERPART

LD141815 Warsaw PAP in English 1602 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 June -- Member of the Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski met here today with the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost who stopped over in Warsaw. They discussed some problems of international situation, which are of interest to both sides, and took up questions of further development of mutual relations.

COSTA RICAN PARTY LEADER FIGUERES ARRIVES

AU101829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/6/1983 -- On June 10 the president of the Partido de Liberacion Nacional (PLN) of Costa Rica, Jose Figueres Ferrer, arrived in Bucharest, to visit Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. Arriving at the Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by other officials.

Received by Bobu, Dobrescu

AU111845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/6/1983 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the president of the Partido de Liberacion Nacional of Costa Rica, Jose Figueres Ferrer, now on a Romanian visit.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU131111 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with Jose Figueres Ferrer, chairman of the National Liberation Party [NLP] of Costa Rica, who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the party Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Conclusion of Visit

AU131840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- Jose Figueres Ferrer, president of the Partido de Liberacion Nacional of Costa Rica, concluded his visit to Romania leaving Bucharest on June 13. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by other Romanian officials.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 11 JUNE

AU110843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/06/1983 -- The minister of foreign afffairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, A.R. Shamsud Doha, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday evening for an official visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and by other officials.

Bilateral Talks

AU131841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- The ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Stefan Andrei and A.R. Shamsud Doha, had a first round of official talks in Bucharest on June 13.

The talks occasion an analysis of the stage of the relations between the two countries, of the ways of developing the bilateral relations in domains of joint interests, of expanding economic cooperation and increasing mutually advantageous commercial exchanges in particular. The two foreign ministers also approached current international political questions, the need being asserted in that context of intensifying the cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh in settling the major questions confronting mankind.

Ceausescu Receives Doha

AU131846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, June 13, A.R. Shamsud Doha, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, now on an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the positive course of the relations between Romania and Bangladesh, and it was assessed that broad possibilities existed to develop the collaboration and cooperation in various domains, to expand and diversify the commercial exchanges, the will being reiterated to take action for turning those possibilities to best account.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere. It occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between the presidents of Romania and Bangladesh. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei attended.

Talks End

AU141837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1983 -- Official talks concluded in Bucharest on June 14 between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and A.R. Shamsud Doha, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the talks the positive evolution was highlighted of the relations between the two countries following the understandings covenanted at top level. Likewise, it was agreed that action be taken for intensifying the bilateral cooperation, especially for increasing commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation on mutually advantageous basis, and that the proceedings of the joint commission of economic collaboration between the two countries be held in Bucharest this autumn. Aspects were also approached of the international stituation stress being laid on the determination of the two countries' governments to act on an international plane for lessening tension in the world, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, for concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the democratization of interstate relations.

The conviction was expressed that the expansion of the cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, both bilaterally and internationally, fully meets the interests of the friendly peoples of the two countries, of the cause of peace, independent development, detente, progress and collaboration the world over.

Doha Departs

AU141834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1983 -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, A.R. Shamsud Doha, concluded his official visit to Romania, leaving Bucharest on June 14. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei.

MOROCCAN DEFENSE DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST

AU131415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] A Moroccan military delegation led by Major Colonel Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of the National Defense Administration of the Kingdom of Morocco, visited our country between 4 and 10 June. During their stay in Romania, the Moroccan military guests had talks at the Ministry of National Defense and visited military schools and units, and economic and tourist points of interest.

KENYAN COMMERCE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 13 JUNE

AU131945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1983 -- The delegation of the Republic of Kenya led by John Henry Okwanyo, minister for commerce, concluded their Romanian visit.

The delegation met Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and conducted talks at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

During the visit, an aide-memoire was signed which envisages measures for the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNCTAD SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES

Guerreiro 8 June Address

PY132044 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Jun 83 p 19

[By Heloisa Doyle, special O GLOBO correspondent in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade -- Yesterday in a speech delivered at the Sixth UNCTAD Conference Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out the need to review international economic relations. He said that if this is not done "any recovery will be short-lived" and will never reach the level otherwise possible.

According to the minister the deterioration of the international system has reached such a degree that the consequences of a possible failure of the Sixth UNCTAD Conference should not be underestimated. He upheld the reactivation of the world economy and the speeding up of economic growth but pointed out that this would not be effective if it is not accompanied by a new reorganization of international economic relations.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro the world economic crisis is too complex and all-embracing to allow the opportunity, which the UNCTAD represents, to be wasted. He recalled that during the past 18 months the three following important international events have contributed to worsening the already worrying situation: the failure of the Cancun summit which could not revive the idea that international cooperation is necessary for development; the IMF meeting held in Toronto "which was unable to strengthen the international financing system at a critical moment"; and the GATT ministerial meeting held last November which failed to stem the ever-increasing wave of protectionist measures or increase respect for free-trade regulations.

The minister believes that a political impulse is necessary for all the countries to seek a point of agreement over the world economic recovery and the need for international cooperation to achieve development.

The minister stated that decisions of a political nature are the only ones capable of interrupting and reverting the descendant spiral caused by distortions which are now so deeply embedded in the commercial and financial systems.

According to the foreign minister, industrialized countries ignored for a long time the need for joint cooperation efforts to find a lasting solution to the world economic crisis probably because, contrary to the 1929 crisis, the current one did not present itself as a specific dramatic event or because they have faith in their capacity to solve any problem by resorting to their unquestionable economic power.

Guerreiro stated that Brazil, long ago, began warning of the danger of a deterioration in the international economic situation and added that the present situation is not surprising.

He asserted that too many measures which have had a boomerang effect on the developed countries as well as the developing ones have recently been taken in international economic relations.

However, the minister pointed out that he believes that the Sixth UNCTAD Conference will not be a complete failure. He pointed out that the developing countries have become sufficiently important economic partners and that the impact of their activities on the world economy is no longer negligible.

According to Guerreiro one of the other reasons which leads one to believe that a decisive effort for cooperation will stem from this conference is the fact that the current crisis has uncovered some of the most serious deficiencies of the general structure within which international economic relations are conducted.

Tomorrow Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will end his participation at the Sixth UNCTAD Conference which continues work until the end of the month. Brazil hopes that these meetings will yield some short-term measures which will begin resolving the international crisis.

From Brazil's point of view, if the UNCTAD conference, held a few days after the Williamsburg meeting, fails, North-South relations could become harsh again. According to a source in the Brazilian delegation "it is now up to the Northern countries to make a move" because the developing countries have already shown flexibility in their willingness to negotiate. According to the same source, "The Cancun summit was important, but at that time we had still not reached the bottom of the pit as we have now."

SFRY'S Vratusa Speech

LD141103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0653 GMT 13 Jun 83

["D. Anton Vratusa's Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mr President, allow me to most cordially congratulate you and all members of the bureau on your election to these important conference positions and to assure you that the Yugoslav delegation will fully strive to ensure that we fulfill our common task as successfully as possible.

When a year ago the Yugoslav Government decided to offer its hospitality to the Sixth UNCTAD Session, the world economic situation was very difficult and international negotiations were stagnant. Unfortunately, the absence of organized actions has further deepened the crisis. Therefore, I believe that his UNCTAD session is a unique opportunity for us to come to grips with these problems and to jointly seek ways to overcome them. Even though our views differ, the foundations for joint action exist because it is in the interest of all countries to preserve peace and ensure development.

Yugoslavia's stance on the nature of the world economic crisis is identical with the conclusions adopted by the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and the recent ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires. What is involved about all in this connection is a crisis of a global nature which affects the world as a whole and its economic systems, including the economic policies and functions of the state. It is also a crisis of a structural nature because the existing structure that has grown out of the postwar development of the world economy has become incompatible with the requirements for further development. It is characterized by a global disequilibrium in which the problems of food, an energy shortage, and a technological gap between the developed and developing countries are particularly acute. The destructive effects of the crisis are most drastically evident in the economies of developing countries and especially in the economies of the least developed countries. It is in this manner that the crisis greatly affects an enormous majority of the world's population. This situation has resulted in growing political instability and general insecurity in the world. In this context I wish to call attention to one of the most irrational contradictions of the contemporary world -- that is, the fact that billions of people live on the margin of existence while, at the same time, hundreds of billions of dollars are spent annually for arms.

One should certainly welcome certain signs of economic revival in a number of industrially developed countries. However, the crisis is deep and global and overcoming it calls for extensive measures at both the national and international levels. This is why the nonaligned countries at their summit conference in New Delhi and the Group of 77 at the ministerial meeting in Buenos Aires produced a strategy that comprises a program of both urgent measures aimed at economic revival and measures aimed at introducing structural changes based on a new international economic order.

The developing countries are convinced that this kind of approach is in all countries' interests and that these interests can be achieved through a constructive dialogue and jointly formulated agreements. In this context it should be mentioned that the ideas for a world conference on development, a world monetary and finance conference, and so forth, express comprehension of the need to search for new lasting solutions based on the reality of interdependence. In this respect the United Nations is irreplaceable. In this connection I particularly wish to stress the need to reach accord on beginning global negotiations as an irreplaceable framework for our actions to settle international economic problems.

Mr Chairman, time is growing short to solve the crisis. The more we delay solutions, the more energy we shall need to overcome the existing state of affairs. In this context I would particularly like to dwell on a number of problems, the solutions for which are offered in the platform adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires. The Yugoslav delegation is grateful to the president of the Republic of Argentina for the brilliant presentation of these documents, which has made my own task considerably easier.

Economic Revival and Development

It is a fact that much still remains to be done to consolidate individual signs of economic recovery and turn them into a long-lasting global process. In view of the character of the crisis, stimulation by means of raising demand within national frameworks is not enough unless accompanied concurrently by the stimulation of supply, without which there can be no long-lasting recovery. For instance, there has been no revival of investment in fixed assets, because this has been made impossible by high real interest rates. At the moment there is a positive trend only in investment in housing and stockpiling certain mineral raw materials, but this only has a short-term effect. There have also been no measures that would lead to changes in economic structures within institutional frameworks. If no such measures are taken, after a brief pause the difficulties that exist today may recur and become even more pronounced.

However, there can be no stable and lasting economic revival even in developed countries without economic revival and development in the developing countries. The need to direct our efforts toward the developing countries is not only motivated by the fact that these countries are economically the most vulnerable to external influences and consequently the most seriously affected by the economic crisis; it is, above all, motivated by the fact that during the 2 decades of UNCTAD's existence it has been shown that these countries are one of the new areas of the world economy and that they can give the world economy a dynamic impetus to overcome the present structural difficulties and ensure continuing future economic development. It should not be forgotten that the dependence of the developed countries' economies on the world market has doubled during the past 30 years from 10 percent in 1950 to 20 percent today, and that the developing countries today buy nearly 40 percent of the developed countries' entire exports of processed goods.

Problems of Raw Materials and International Trade

For the majority of developing countries raw materials still represent a basic source of the foreign exchange required for economic development. In striving to solve these problems one should not lose sight of the fact that we have here a tragedy of hundreds of millions of people who are not receiving just compensation for work done because of the world economic crisis.

The adoption of the integral program and the joint fund -- regrettably only ratified by half the necessary number of countries -- represented a significant advance in the adoption of fundamental foreign trade principles in this field. It is therefore regrettable that the most drastic collapse of raw material prices coincided with the very time that a consensus was reached on the world community's coordinated action in this field.

We must continue to insist on the full implementation of the integral program and on the earliest possible signing and ratification of the agreement on the joint fund by all those who have not yet done so.

Industrial products are becoming an increasingly important feature in the structure of the developing countries' exports. Keeping the door open for exports to the developed countries is decisive in this respect. Unfortunately, with the spread of protectionism developments are proceeding in the opposite direction. According to UNCTAD and GATT assessments, protectionism has already affected half the developing countries' exports of industrial goods to the developed countries. Moreover, use is also made of the measures of "new protectionism," which are imposed on the weaker partners, in defiance of the existing international rules. It is characteristic that protectionism is particularly concentrated on those sectors in which the developing countries are competitive or will shortly become competitive.

The consequences of such practices are having a devastating effect on the entire world economy and particularly on the developing countries. This is one of the main reasons why international trade is today ceasing to provide an impetus for economic activity in the world and is hindering the process of structural adaptation.

Protectionism is also having an adverse effect on the export activities of those countries that are introducing it, which leads to a decline in international exchange. The assertions that opening the market to imports of industrial goods from the developing countries leads to higher unemployment in the developed countries are completely groundless. On the contrary, protectionism ties the developed countries' work force to the "sensitive" industrial branches, which are not competitive, leading to higher subsidies, increased inflation, and reduced efficiency of economic activities.

Consequently, it is necessary to embark on an urgent effort to adopt specific decisions concerning protectionism and other problems that have led to the decline of trade, including new principles and international exchange rules.

Developing countries' medium and long-term debts have increased 7 and 1/2 times since 1981 and amounted to over $600 billion in 1982. In addition, due to the worsening of the structure of these debts, the annual payments of developing countries on this basis have increased 12 times and reached the sum of $131 billion. This is therefore one of the most difficult obstacles today in the revival of the world economy and the restructuring of the system of international economic relations.

The paradoxical situation has arisen in which new loans -- if there are any -- are not used for economic development but for the repayment of obligations arising from earlier debts. In addition, rescheduling and new credits are granted "on conditions" in a way that imposes a deflationary policy on developing countries, which only leads to a further worsening of their position. The question arises: In what kind of situation would the world economy find itself if all the countries which are subject to this reduced their imports?

Yugoslavia is among the countries that have achieved a very dynamic development over the past 20 years. However, as have many other developing countries, it too has faced foreign liquidity problems in the past few years that make its further development difficult. Yugoslavia spent about $2.5 billion of its accumulation in the 3-year period between 1979 and 1982 on increased interest rates on previously-agreed credits alone. Nevertheless, Yugoslavia has succeeded in carrying out its obligations regularly, but with grave deprivation to its population and stagnation in its production.

All this must lead us to the conclusion that it is necessary to take other roads. The problem of debts can no longer be resolved in the conventional and outdated manner. It is necessary to adopt a new approach in the full realization that the debtors do not bear the responsibility for the present crisis in their countries. The inappropriate international monetary and financial system and higher interest rates, which are not the consequence of the market mechanism but of monetary and fiscal policy, are some elements which prove this.

The problem of debts should be solved in the common interest of developed and developing countries, of creditor and debtor countries, and by taking into consideration other economic problems as well. The rescheduling of the developing countries' foreign debts should be carried out in a way that will revive their economic development and prevent restrictions on fresh loans and the imposition of stiffer conditions which must be met before loans from public and private sources can be approved. Public financial assistance to the least-developed countries should be increased substantially.

At the end of these observations, I believe I can say that financial and monetary questions have come to be among the priority preoccupations of the international community today. This is also evidenced by the convening of a world conference on this theme, which proves the justifiability and timeliness of the proposal made in this connection by the nonaligned summit in New Delhi. The heads of state and government of these countries underlined the importance of universal participation in the conference and the need for the conference to respond to the financial development demands of the world economy, especially those of developing countries, and to the need for the kind of structural adaptation that would ensure economic growth.

Mr Chairman, finally, although this question is not the last in order of importance, but on the contrary one of the highest priority questions, I wish to express the Yugoslav delegation's most energetic support for measures aimed at the full implementation without delay of a substantially new action program in favor of the least-developed developing countries. We have all, without exception, reached agreement on this program more fully than on any other question and it is therefore incomprehensible that nothing has been done in practice to begin implementing it. It is time this was done.

I also want to say a few words about problems that have been grouped together but which are no less important than any other problem with which this conference is concerned.

They have been under consideration within the framework of UNCTAD for a long time now and it is therefore necessary to make an effort to reach agreements on them. The Group of 77 also submitted its proposals in connection with these questions.

I should like to draw attention to two of these areas: First the role played by UNCTAD in extending support to mutual economic cooperation between developing countries, which is of vital importance not only for the developing countries' more rapid development, but for the more rapid recovery of the whole world economy. UNCTAD's role is irreplaceable in this respect. Because of this the Yugoslav delegation is in favor of these questions being resolved at this session in the manner proposed by the developing countries at their meeting in Buenos Aires. Second, in the context of the technology problem I should like to point out that international economic relations based on inequality and the gap between the developed and developing countries are to the greatest extent due to the monopoly of technological power enjoyed by the former. This cannot be overcome exclusively by transferring technology or by imitating the existing models of industrial and economic development. It is necessary, instead, to develop the capacity to generate the key technologies in the developing countries as well. In this connection we support all the actions and measures undertaken with the aim of increasing the developing countries' technological capacity and in particular the further elaboration and development of the strategy for the developing countries' technological transformation.

Finally, allow me to emphasize that the Yugoslav delegation expects the Sixth UNCTAD Session to adopt decisions which first will contribute to the recovery of the world economy and especially to the revival of the developing countries' development; second, that it will adopt the necessary measures in all the development spheres along the line of changes in the international economic system in keeping with the new international economic order; and, third, that it will adopt UNCTAD's program for its future work. This is the road we should take in order to create the conditions enabling every country, regardless of the degree of its development and its social system, to develop freely and assume its own part in building the world community of equal peoples. This is how we in Yugoslavia interpreted the words of friendship and recognition addressed from the speaker's platform here to the peoples of Yugoslavia who resolutely continue to follow Tito's road of the policy of nonalignment and promotion of international cooperation.

Cuba's Cabrizas Speech

PA150108 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (IPS) -- Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz denounced here today the application of coercive measures, pressure, and discriminatory policies in world trade.

In his speech to the Sixth UNCTAD, Cabrizas mentioned the more than 20 years of U.S. commercial and economic blockade against Cuba. He said that in addition to prohibiting any commercial transaction between the two countries, "it implacably hounds our products in third-country markets."

He said the U.S. Government tried to impose an embargo on the trading of high technology products with the Soviet Union, "the failure of which was so resounding that its effects have continued to be felt in U.S. relations with other developed countries."

Cabrizas referred to "similar arbitrary measures against Poland" and indicated that during the Malvinas war, Argentina "was also the victim of economic sanctions and violation of norms and principles that rule international trade when it exercised its legitimate right of sovereignty over that territory."

The Cuban delegate said that another example is the U.S. decision in May to reduce the Nicaraguan sugar import quota by more than 90 percent, adding that "this action is in contrast with the spirit of cooperation and dialogue that the international community currently needs."

The Cuban minister demanded immediate elimination of "pressures and discriminatory policies regarding access to sources of capital, commercial credit, and development aid programs among others, because they affect the normal development of economic relations among states and undermine international cooperation efforts."

Regarding the price of raw materials, the Cuban delegate mentioned the case of sugar, "one of the most dramatic examples, the price of which has dropped to unprecedented levels which are significantly below production costs."

He asked the Sixth UNCTAD to express support for the achievement of all exporter and importer countries.

Somali Envoy Address

LD141242 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1136 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] today continued in a plenary session and work in committees and groups.

Somalian Ambassador Abdullahi Siad Osman, on behalf of the Group of 77, set forth a draft resolution of the developing countries in favor of the least developed countries, which was adopted at the ministerial conference in Buenos Aires. This draft appeals to the international community to carry out completely and efficiently the programme of urgent assistance to the least developed countries in amounts and under conditions which suit their direct and long-term development needs. The developed countries are called to double their official assistance to the least developed countries so that it reached 0.15 percent of the gross national product of the developed countries till 1985.

The Somali ambassador said that the implementation of the action programme for the least developed countries, adopted at the 1981 international conference in Paris, was disappointing. Over the last two years the financial assistance has been declining while the financial and overall economic position of the least developed countries to deteriorate. [sentence as received]

Ambassador Osman said that in 1981 the income per capita in the least developed countries decreased by 0.6 percent and totalled an average of 222 dollars, as against the average of 982 dollars in all the developing counties or 9,675 dollars in the developed countries.

RSA Condemned for Executions

LD142225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- Participants in UNCTAD Six here today, Tuesday, condemned the South African Republic because of its recent execution in Pretoria of three members of the ANC liberation organization.

President of UNCTAD Six Lazar Mojsov recalled at the beginning of the afternoon session that the execution was carried out in spite of international appeals for mercy, and against the UN Security Council resolution saying that capital punishment be altered.

Somalia, for the Group of 77, Norway for the Western industrialized countries, the German Democratic Republic for East European countries, and China, in their separate statements voiced indignation over this act of the South African regime.

FURTHER ON VISITING OFFICIALS' ACTIVITIES

Yao Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD142300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, had talks in Sarajevo today with Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council.

In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they extensively discussed the possibilities of expanding mutual cooperation. Both sides noted that all the relations between the SFRY and the PRC are developing successfully and comprehensively. The Chinese vice premier stressed in particular the respect which the Chinese people and party have for Josip Broz Tito and his work.

Both sides noted that economic cooperation is still lagging behind the development of political relations between the two countries. It was noted that there are possibilities and needs to have this cooperation develop further and both sides stressed their interest in this.

In addition to the need to expand commodity exchange, as reported, the significance of developing industrial cooperation and other higher forms of economic cooperation was stressed. The significance of further examining the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of technical and technological development and of expanding cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, and information was emphasized.

Confidence was expressed that this visit too by the vice premier of the PRC State Council to Yugoslavia, and within this framework also to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, will contribute to better mutual acquaintance and to creating conditions for further strengthening all, and, in particular, economic relations.

Seid Maglajlija, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, also received the Chinese vice premier.

Bignone Talks With Baltic

AU131421 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milutin Baltic, president of the SR of Croatia Presidency, and Major General, Retired, Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, have expressed interest in broadening economic cooperation between the two countries, which, according to their assessment, lags behind overall political relations. During their talks, the two presidents noted that economic cooperation can be intensified without any great or special effort. It was pointed out that a huge majority of 150,000 emigrants of Yugoslav origin, who enjoy great respect in their new homeland of Argentina, represent a traditional bridge of friendship and cooperation between Argentina and Yugoslavia.

The talks particularly touched on the production and export possibilities of the economies of Yugoslavia and the SR of Croatia.

After the talks in the villa on Radio Square, Milutin Baltic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia, gave a formal luncheon in honor of Argentine President Bignone and members of the Argentine delegation.

In the morning, the Argentine president visited the Jedinstvo composite organization of associated labor which produces equipment for food processing and the chemical industry.

The Argentine president also viewed the Zagreb Cathedral and an exhibition of items from its rich treasury this morning.

Lubbers Meets Mojsov

AU141230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met Netherlands Prime Minister Lubbers who is heading his country's delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD meeting. Views were exchanged on the course of the meeting so far and both sides expressed wishes for its successful conclusion.

Lanc Meets Mojsov

AU141546 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has met Erwin Lanc, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria. The two ministers exchanged views on current issues of the international situation, on the course of and prospects for the Sixth UNCTAD meeting, on the European situation, and on the need for an urgent and successful conclusion of the CSCE meeting in Madrid.

EC Commission Member, Mojsov

AU141228 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the Sixth UNCTAD meeting and federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Edgar Pissani, member of the EC Commission, who is heading the Commission's delegation to the UNCTAD meeting.

During the talks, both sides expressed the desire that the work of the current UNCTAD meeting be as successful as possible. The talks also touched on questions about the cooperation between the SFRY and the EC, and Pissani pointed out the importance of the recent visit of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the EC Commission and of the talks she had at that time with the highest EC officials.

Manescu Meets Stojanovic

AU141547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is heading the Romanian delegation to the Sixth UNCTAD meeting. Both sides stressed their wish to further promote friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two countries.

Lukanov Meets Ikonic

AU131655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, has received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The cordial talks, attended by Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY, and Milos Krstic, president of the Republican Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries, touched on specific issues pertaining to the participation of the SR of Serbia in economic cooperation between the SFRY and Bulgaria.

Guerreiro Meets Srzentic

AU131650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received Ramiro Guerreiro, minister of foreign affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. Friendly talks were held in which Redzaj Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Brazilian Ambassador Paranhos do Rio Branco also participated.

Srzentic briefed Minister Guerreiro on the delegate assembly system and on the role of the SFRY Assembly. Both sides pointed to the great possibilities for further promoting Yugoslav-Brazilian cooperation, especially in the economic field.

SPILJAK RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU131423 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials of Dumitru Popa, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, in the Palace of the Federation yesterday.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION 14 JUNE

LD150132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Mitja Ribicic, discussed current ideopolitical issues and the tasks of the League of Communists in socioeconomic development and in implementing the established economic stabilization policy. The Presidium was also informed of the course and conditions of the negotiations to obtain foreign credits which should serve as an incentive to the implementation of our economic stabilization program. The Presidium acquainted itself with the possible outcome of these negotiations which must be borne in mind when drafting and implementing further programs for overcoming economic difficulties.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Radovan Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, also took part in the work of the session.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that efforts should be intensified to resolve economic problems on self-managing foundations.

There should be a full mobilization of all subjective forces and institutions of the system along the line of implementing the economic stabilization policy and ensuring foreign liquidity and parallel with the full reliance on our own forces and the preservation of independence and autonomy of the country.

On these foundations measures should also be ensured which would enable associated labor and the country as a whole to regularly carry out obligations and to preserve and further strengthen our country's international position and prestige on this basis.

The Presidium again stressed that possible additional resources must be directed at ensuring, above all, the country's foreign liquidity, revival of production, and structural adaptation of the economy in order to increase exports.

In this context it is necessary to ensure full economic and social responsibility of all subjects of social reproduction — organizations of associated labor, banks, self-managing interest communities for economic relations with other countries, as well as of republics, provinces, and organs of the federation -- for responsible and timely meeting of foreign exchange obligations with other countries. This implies that only economic subjects whose foreign exchange inflow ensures regular repayments of foreign credits may incur debts.

The Presidium believes that the Federal Executive Council and other relevant organs should devise even more precisely a program for further implementing economic stabilization, particularly for overcoming the country's foreign liquidity problems.

The session held a debate on preparations for the next LCY Central Committee session which will be held on 1 July. At that session, the Central Committee will discuss the international situation, trends in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world and Yugoslavia's international position, as well as LCY activity and tasks in the international field. A report on the 1 year's work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will also be discussed. The Central Committee will verify the changes in its membership and in that of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

On the basis of obligations stemming from earlier sessions, the Presidium established the operative tasks on which intensive work will be done in the next period. The Presidium will soon discuss the activity of the League of Communists in implementing the political platform of the LCY concerning Kosovo, after which this analysis will be discussed by the Central Committee. It was also decided that, in addition to a series of other business topics contained in the work program, a detailed debate would be held on the ideopolitical, action, organizational, and cadre training and activity of the League of Communists in realizing the set goals and tasks. It is envisaged that the LCY Central Committee will also discuss, at one of its future sessions, the synthesis of the long-term economic stabilization program and determine the tasks of the League of Communists in realizing this significant document.

In connection with petitions sent to the LCY organs, the Presidium believes that in a democratic self-managing system every Communist, working man, and citizen should, if he presents true facts, sign his petition or complaint while the League of Communists should protect him from possible negative consequences. The Presidium believes that anonymous petitions should not be considered.

DRAGAN INTERVIEW ON NEED FOR ECONOMIC REFORMS

PM141410 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p 4

[Interview with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, by Ricardo Estarriol in Belgrade (date not specified)]

[Text] Belgrade -- Despite the efforts of last year and this, Yugoslavia's foreign debt will not decrease this year but will, in fact, further increase somewhat. This is the forecast made by Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Slovene Zvone Dragan during a lengthy conversation with me in the Yugoslav capital, in which he said that the economic system must be reformed.

Last year Yugoslavia repaid $4 billion (in capital plus interest), which brought its foreign debt in convertible currency at the end of 1982 to $18.3 billion. "This year," Dragan said, "we will have to spend $3.3 billion on repayments: $2 billion in interest and $1 million [as published] against the part of the debt that we were unable to refinance." Apart from this there is a debt of a billion dollars in nonconvertible currency.

In the same interview Dragan made it known that more and more people within the state and party leadership bodies are advocating a moderate reform of the Yugoslav economic system. As he put it: "With the 1974 Constitution and the self-managed cooperative work law of 1976 we only reached halfway. Now the time has come to take market laws seriously.

"It is the prime duty of an enterprise to satisfy its creditors. The personal incomes of the staff, payments to the state, and welfare payments come after this."

Investments are another problem. Last year Yugoslav enterprises were able to use 61.2 percent of their revenue (in accordance with the Yugoslav system this figure includes the funds for paying salaries), while the remainder went in taxes and various payments to the state. Even just a few years ago the average figure was somewhat higher -- about 65 percent. This means that despite the persistent rhetorical voluntarism, there has been a step back and dirigisme has increased at the expense of the enterprises and the market. "If we continue this way, we will arrive at the Eastern socialist model and this is historically impossible.... We would alienate ourselves even further from the market." Obviously with his definition of the "Eastern model" Dragan was referring to the Soviet model.

One measure for countering this trend has already been taken: The introduction of a system of progressive devaluation (the official dinar rate lowers every day) has increased the incentive for exporters to earn real dollars instead of the clearing-house dollars accruing from exports to Eastern bloc countries.

Without waiting for the findings of a special committee set up to make preparations for the reform (which is due to report in July), the government had already presented the federal chambers with a range of bills designed to correct the defects that have emerged (Dragan prefers to talk about "laws for an efficient implementation of what already exists and changes and additions of a national nature").

Dragan added that it is also necessary to change the "behavior of people (enterpreneurs)" Why? "Because for many people hitherto it has been easier to work badly, easier to live off other people than to live by their own labors; it has been easier to take from where there is plenty than to produce where there is none; it has been easier to increase revenue at the cost of inflation and under state patronage than through hard work...but now we are coming up against objective limits.

"And we cannot continue this way."

One of the principles of the reform must be the protection of creditors, in the broadest sense -- the protection of all those entitled to demand delivery, whether of money or of goods, for example, with the delivery of an agreed consignment of goods or the payment of a bill of exchange.

To correct this defect one of Dragan's fellow countrymen, Slovene economist Professor Bajt, some time ago proposed countering the lack of competitiveness with a flexible dinar rate against convertible currencies. At the time Bajt was harshly criticized in governmental circles. The same economist also proposed limiting price controls to production costs originating at home, while, on the other hand, enabling costs previous to importation to be immediately added onto prices. In this way it would be possible to regulate imports indirectly. Both measures have now been brought into force (Dragan commented: "We should have listened to Bajt earlier").

The first results of this policy are already visible, though it is too early to celebrate. Be that as it may, Yugoslav exports to countries with convertible currencies have increased 18 percent this year over the corresponding period last year.

Dragan is realistic. He reckons that, with the necessary measures, it will probably take up to 4 years to make up for the accumulated losses of Yugoslavia's enterprises, which he calculates to be 1.5 trillion dinars ($18 billion). What inflation has hitherto hidden can no longer be ignored. Enterprises must be forced to work economically.

Dragan acknowledges that the measures in question (devaluation and prices) will create at least temporary inflation. And this will mean that real revenue will decrease this year by 8 percent (so far this year the rate of decrease for employees has been about 10 percent). But the price freeze imposed for 10 months did not curb domestic consumption.

Dragan recognizes that inflation in Yugoslavia is still not controlled by the government. Of the three factors causing inflation (increasing costs, increasing demand, and structural defects), the last is the most dangerous: "Prices do not now reflect costs, but are an administrative category." There are imbalances between primary and secondary production, while the services sector has not developed and no exports structure has been created.

Though Dragan is cautious, the measures proposed will encounter resistance from those who have benefited from the present system (the majority of a generation of executives) and could even provoke social conflicts. He believes there is absolutely no need to alter the 1976 system of "self-managed cooperative work" that has caused fragmentation and capital depletion in Yugoslav enterprises.

I was struck by the number of times Dragan spoke of "controls" and "sanctions" in economic life.

DRAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEBT REPAYMENT

LD141458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (TANJUG) -- By the end of the year, Yugoslavia will draw from 3.5 to 3.6 billion dollars out of a total of over 4 billion dollars in credits approved as assistance to the Yugoslav programme of economic stabilisation by the governments of 15 Western countries with 600 commercial banks, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, announced Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan at a press conference here on Tuesday.

He said that the greater part of the credits would be realised in the second part of the year because outside support was 3-4 months behind schedule due to the complexity of the arrangements.

Dragan refuted speculations of international monetary institutions having attempted to link the extension of new credits to special clauses. Yugoslavia would not accept any precedents which would make its position unequal in relation to other credit recipients, stressed Dragan. He added that foreign partners were not always fully informed about the specific features of the country's socio-economic system but were willing to accept Yugoslavia's clarifications in case of misunderstanding.

During the three-hour interview with foreign journalists, Dragan said that Yugoslavia was to repay this year over 3 billion dollars in interest and part of the principal on external credits.

Last year, Yugoslavia repaid 4.5 billion dollars from its external debt and reduced its balance of payments deficit from 946 million dollars at the end of 1981 to 464 million.

In the January-May period of 1983, the deficit was reduced by 41 per cent from the same period of 1982, and the trade deficit with countries in the convertible currency area by as much as 60 per cent, he said.

At the end of 1982 Yugoslavia owed other countries a total of 19.6 billion dollars, of which 18.1 billion to countries with convertible currencies.

New credits will be used for the most part to refinance payments on the principal of the credits due, payment of interest and import of raw materials and semi-manufactures, primarily for the export-oriented production, emphasized Dragan.

The Yugoslav vice-premier resolutely rejected the possiblity of a devaluation of the dinar and denied that any request to that effect had been made by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank. He noted that Yugoslavia is implementing an active policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar, meaning that the national currency is adjusted by way of sliding to changes in the international monetary system.

Asked about the country's foreign currency reserves, Dragan stated that they were half a billion dollars higher at the end of May compared to December 1982.

The National Bank has just over one billion dollars and approximately as much money is one commercial banks' accounts as foreign currency reserve, said Dragan. [sentence as received] He promised to reveal shortly the precise data on the state of foreign currency reserves.

The Yugoslav vice-premier expected the rate of inflation this year to be about 30 percent, which would correspond to last years' level. He added, however, that he would be personally happy if the inflation rate dropped to 15-18 per cent over the next two years in terms of retail prices.

More on Dragan Remarks

LD141720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- Bearing in mind the conditions under which the Yugoslav economy began the year, it has achieved substantial results, though not within the framework of the planned expectations.

The drop in industrial production has been halted, consumption is falling, the domestic market is better supplied, the currency supply and banking investments are within the planned frameworks and, following the fall sowing, the spring sowing has also been successfully concluded. It is with these indicators that Zvone Dragan, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council, illustrated at today's press conference at the International Press Center to foreign journalists the trends in the Yugoslav economy this year.

Recalling the past year, which was marked by a severe struggle to maintain foreign liquidity, Dragan pointed out that the economy entered 1983 with almost exhausted reserves of raw and reproduction material, stagnation of industrial production, and high consumption. Within this context the result at the beginning of the year could be considered somewhat encouraging, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that in the past months of this year the trade deficit was reduced by 41 percent, and with the convertible currency area by as much as 60 percent. Positive changes in the structure of industrial production are also noticeable, because the production of reproduction material is increasing.

In its economic policy this year Yugoslavia has proceeded, above all, from the concept of greater reliance on its own efforts along with the strict use of every dollar of foreign loans for the purpose intended. As regards foreign support, through five different channels (mutually linked and mutually dependent) about $4 billion of long-term and medium-term financial and commodity credits should be ensured, about $3.5 billion of it this year. Nevertheless, in 1983, Yugoslavia should set aside from its own current foreign exchange income over $3 billion for the repayment of foreign debts.

Speaking of inflation, Zvone Dragan said that it is still high but he recalled 1981 when it was 40 percent. Inflation cannot be halted overnight and the severe course of implementing economic stabilization inevitably reflects on prices which in themselves are not the only cause of inflation. Last year, inflation was reduced by 10 percent and, should the basic goals of the anti-inflation program be implemented this year and next, inflation by 1985 should not exceed 15 percent and this is undoubtedly a success.

The foreign journalists were particularly interested in the long-term economic stabilization program. Stressing that the essence of stabilization lies in the fundamental changes of the development and current economic policy and designating the main changes contained in the package of the Stabilization Commission, Dragan emphasized that this radical reform does not imply merely a change of certain regulations but also in behavior. He added that there had been no delay with the complementing of the economic system; before the commission had ended its work, certain regulations and solutions had already been changed; in particular, in the sphere of business activity with other countries, the policy of indebtedness, and financial stringency.

Providing information about the structure of the sources of investment funds on projects worth over 50 million dinars, Dragan said that Yugoslavia in recent years has been using a growing number of foreign credits to finance the country's balance of payments deficit and much less for development. Thus, between 1977 and 1981, investors participated in these funds with 23.8 percent of their own funds, domestic credits with 39.1 percent and foreign credits with 14 percent. The rest was provided through the pooling of resources.

The journalists were particularly interested in the course of the negotiations for international loans, asking whether foreign partners have also set some conditions not acceptable to our country.

Zvone Dragan recalled the complex situation in the international capital market and added that it is entirely understandable that foreign partners do not know all the details of the Yugoslav political and socioeconomic system. In the course of the negotiations many matters were clarified and the fact that no negotiation has been suspended in line with the principle of "take it or leave it," testifies to the equality of partners, to flexibility, and mutual understanding. Yugoslavia, Zvone Dragan stressed, will not in any case accept inequitable treatment with regard to other users of such credits nor will it consent to any clause which would not be acceptable to our system.

Speaking of credits, Zvone Dragan stressed in particular that the Yugoslavs know that regardless of their admiration for foreign aid, the answer to economic difficulties is in their own hands. Lasting results will not be offered by anybody "on a silver platter"; only with more efficient work can one count on the rehabilitation of the economy on a long-term basis.

BORBA VIEWS CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS BY OFFICIALS

AU131909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Slobodan Vukmirovic commentary: "Blow to Confidence"]

[Excerpts] We have already written at this place: Few of our "federal governments" have had the opportunity to direct the ship of national economy in a more difficult time than the current one, and which at the same time were able to gain for themselves such a high level of confidence from the average citizen, worker.

The reason for this line of thought was provided by two members of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on the first day of this week. In an interview for TANJUG, Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy, gave 9 June as the date for an important decision for this era of shortages and ration coupons: The organ that he heads will propose that the "monthly quota" of coupons for gasoline be increased and that the "13th monthly coupon" should be issued -- intended for annual vacations. And as this report was being printed on the teleprinters of the editorial offices throughout the country, from the SFRY Assembly it was reported that another member of the FEC, Luka Reljic, secretary for market and general economic affairs, had categorically declared: The stocks of oil products are being diminished and there can be no talk about "increasing" gasoline coupons for automobile drivers in general, particularly not during the summer.

Two members of the same "government" publicly claim two different things. At first sight this fact creates -- to put it most mildly -- a doubt: Who of the two should be believed? However, more dangerous than this is the fact that such phenomena -- on a long-term basis -- could evoke a general lack of confidence in the "helmsman," which would be very dangerous in these bad economic times of ours. Together with this lack of confidence, the present beneficial political and social balance would be seriously undermined.

Members of the helmsman's team must certainly take this fact into account, particularly when they address the public because the public expects them not to express their personal thoughts, not to set forth certain personal calculations of theirs, but rather a clear, agreed stance of the collective body to which they belong. It is worth drawing attention to this fact because this has not been an isolated case in recent weeks.